HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,039—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903 Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Dec.	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
12th ,,	PERSIA	7951	...	...
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6325
26th ,,	MONGOLIA	9500	...	...
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	...	...
13th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	...
27th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	...	...
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	...
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777	...	...
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
[illegible]	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,096	24th Dec. 1903.
† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Durazzo. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903,

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th Dec., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKNG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	16th Dec.	26th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Feb

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Khaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th April.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J Campbell	30th April.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 848 : 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons ; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.
TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS ! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

PRICES :
Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	Rs. 16 8	per 100
,, ,, ,,	II	,, 13 2	,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	III	,, 11 10	,, ,,
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	,, 17 10	,, ,,
,, ,,	II	,, 13 2	,, ,,
,, ,,	III	,, 10 11	,, ,,
BOUQUETS	I	,, 17 7	,, ,,
,,	II	,, 13 8	,, ,,
,,	III	,, 11 14	,, ,,
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	,, 16 8	,, ,,
,, ,,	II	,, 13 2	,, ,,
,, ,,	III	,, 11 10	,, ,,

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.
BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
,,	Especiales	,, 17/-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes	,, 19/12	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
,,	Graciosos	,, 13/8-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S
From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS
From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

STEAM,
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1903.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2,884	Pens	8th Dec.
BUNDESRATH	2,036	Ahrens	23rd Dec.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23rd November, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
STERLING SILVER
AND
BEST ELECTRO-PLATE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

PROSPECTUS OF
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO, "LD.,"
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS
HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
XMAS BOXES
AS FOLLOWS :—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated ; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil ; 1 lb. Fondants ; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets ; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat ; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes ; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1 ; Superior Box of Crackers ; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc., as in Box No. 2 ; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

APOLLO BUNDER
RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	10	8
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
TOURING THE WORLD.
NOVELTY THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 7TH.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
DIRECT FROM AMERICA.
MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S
ELITE ANGLO-AMERICAN
TROUBADOURS,
A SELECT COMPANY OF
MUSICAL AND COMEDY ARTISTS IN A REFINED ENTERTAINMENT.

The Ideal Features and Choicest Gems of Music, Comedy, Polite Vaudeville and Burlesque, Brilliantly Blended, Presenting the following Artists :
MISS GEORGIA PUTNAM,
The Handsome American Burlesque Artiste.
MISS DORA GREY,
The Beautiful Vocalist and Soubrette,
MISS LENORE WHITE,
The Pleasing American Artiste in Classic Poses.
MISS HELEN COLLINS,
The Accomplished English Comedienne,
MR. GEO. VICTOR LOYDALL,
The Popular London Comedian Vocalist and Dancer, from the Principal Theatres.
MR. WILL LANSDOWNE,
The Well-known Baritone Vocalist and Operatic Artiste,
FROM THE SAVOY THEATRE, LONDON,
MR. ASHLEY BARTON,
The Eccentric Comedian.
MR. BYRD DOUGHERTY,
The Favourite American Author, Composer, and Pianist.
AN EVENING'S ENJOYMENT OF FRIVOLITY, JOLLITY, AND FANTASY, BRIGHT, NEW, AND UP-TO-DATE.

NOTE POPULAR PRICES.—Reserved Stalls Rs. 4; Dress Circle Rs. 3; Pit Chairs Rs. 2; Gallery Re 1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-price to Pit Chairs.

Doors Open 9 P. M. Commence 9-30 P. M. Booking at SOUNDY and Co. Ld., Bombay.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
with a repetition of some of the most successful items of the first performances.
THE PARISIENNE ARTISTES
GASPARD AND NEVA,
THE FAMOUS DUETTISTS,
FROM THE
"AMBASSADEURS" PARIS.
"THE ALHAMBRA" LONDON.
AND ALL THE
PRINCIPAL MUSIC HALLS OF EUROPE.

MLLE. RENEE FLORE,
Comic Singer and Dancer of the Alcazar D'Ete
IN HER SPARKLING SONGS AND GRACEFUL DANCES.
GASPARD & MLLE : NEVA,
In their favourite duets and various Comic Scenes.
"THEOPHILE."
Comic Scene in one act, as played with Great Success at the
GYMNASE THEATRE.
PAUL FRANTZ,
Musical Director of the GASPARD-NEVA Troupe.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Stalls, Rs. 4 and 3; Dress Circle Rs. 3 and 2; Pit and Gallery Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors half price.
Plans at SOUNDY and Co.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

MR. JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI, B.A., will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Institute on THURSDAY, the 10th DECEMBER, 1903, at 5-30 P.M.

SUBJECT :—"Alexandria and the Alexandrian Library."

Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

E. C. RICHARDS,
Honorary Secretary.

JUST UNPACKED
RAPHAEL TUCK'S XMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS,
AND
ARTISTIC CALENDARS.
In Great Varieties.
From Ans. 2 to Rs. 5 each.
MORENAS & Co.

PER S. S. "ARABIA."
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
Fifty different kinds.
From Ans. 12 to Rs. 4-8 per lb.
MORENAS & Co.

CADBURY'S AND FRY'S CHOCOLATE
In Fancy Boxes and in Tins.
From Ans. 2 to Rs. 4 each per box.
MORENAS & Co.

COLLARD & BOWSER'S
BUTTER SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEE, AND NOUGAT.
From Ans. 4 to Ans. 8 each.
MORENAS & Co.

CRYSTALIZED FRUITS
IN FANCY BOXES.

1 lb. Box	Rs.	1	10
½ " "	"	0	14
¼ " "	"	0	8

MORENAS & Co.,
64, MEDOWS STREET.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

(TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS, &c.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, 1903, for the supply of the above during the 12, 24 and 36 months respectively, commencing from 1st January, 1904.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of approximate quantities and description of books and forms etc., required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order".

5. All books and forms etc., to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th November, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOUND—A PERSIAN HOUND with Collar bearing words "TIGER" and "B.D.P." engraved. Any Claimant to communicate with the COMMISSIONER of POLICE, Bombay.—3rd December, 1903.

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, B. G. J. P. Railway, at Bhavnagar Para, wants a TEMPORARY MEDICAL ASSISTANT, on a Salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, with free quarters and allowances as per Civil Service Regulations.

CLEARANCE SALE at R. DITMAR'S LAMP WAREHOUSE, from 1st to 8th December only. Tremendous reductions to clear Surplus Stock.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.—NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is NOW OPEN to the Public. A FREE ART EXHIBITION and one of the interesting sights of Bombay. A visit earnestly solicited, which is sure to give you satisfaction.—Tata New Building, Hornby Road, Top Floor, Lift available.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

FIRST CLASS Rubber Tyred LANDAUS and VICTORIAS with pairs of horses to BE LET by the month at Bombay at moderate rates. Also good Phaetan and Tonga Daks for Mahableshwar and Panchgani.—BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. the Governor, Main Street, Poona.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says :—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay

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AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY. Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE (as prescribed by Sir R. Martin). In the milder forms of Fever, Feverish Cold, Cold in the Head, and Influenza affords immediate relief. Per bot. Re. 1.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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A CURE THAT'S SURE. OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. Price, Rupee. 1, Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance f not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road. Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar.
Mombassa

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 16,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
—IS—
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ONE OF THE **BEST DRIVING BELTS.**
It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.
"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.
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ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

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LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS

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1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
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Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

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DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases :—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

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Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months	5 " "
6 Months	4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
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HAMBURG.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CYCLE ACCESSORIES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an invoice of cycle accessories consisting of cycle lamps, Acitilene and Perfect and others, flower vases, assorted cycle bells, saddles, brake whistle, lamp brackets, handle bars, pneumatic and racing saddles, foot rest, climber, oil clips, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order

1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a waler horse, 18 hands, and a set of harness.

1 handsome strong country-bred bay horse, 14-2, goes well in saddle.

By order of Mr. J. D'Souza, and on account and risk of Damodar Gowanji —

1 new palanquin office shigram.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lal Bag, Parel, in the compound of Chamar Bag, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, platedware, drawing room suite lined with French-plush almyras and cabinets one handsome ebonized cottage piano, by "Soundy and Co." marble top dressing and washhand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass and iron bedsteads, rich Persian carpets, baba perambulator and tricycles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of E. WIDLAKE, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th December, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED YELLOW METAL SHEETS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Duty-paid Warehouse, No. 12, Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned—

EX S.S. Avristan.

4310-1-50—28 bundles yellow metal sheets damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Fancy Worsted Coatings, Diagonal Venetians, Whipcords, Fancy Colored Suiting Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, White Tennis Serge, &c.,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned a consignment of woollen cloth just received per s. s Persia consisting of

All wool super mixture colored venetians, black blue and navy superior venetian and dress coatings, fancy colored suiting flannels, white tennis serge and knitted flannels, fancy colored whipcord and vecuna coatings, Shepherd check and ulster worsteds, fancy scotch and check worsted suitings, fancy colored deerskin, twisted and homespun coatings, black and blue twill coatings, scotch tweeds black blue and crown serge, fancy colored flannels, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 18 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE AND A FEW LAW BOOKS.

Under instructions from the executors of the Will of the late M. H. Starling, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m. handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture such as tables, teapoys, bentwood chairs, dressing and washhand tables, iron chest of drawer, almyras, bedstead with wire mattress, easy chair, bentwood lounge, jardiniers, writing tables, book shelves, Canterbury glass cupboard, and a few law books.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods, and the following:—

Furniture such as dining table, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, writing, dressing and washhand tables, carpets, cupboards.

1 Magazine and one half-plate camera with lenses.

1 mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co.

1 lot of cartridges.

1 D.-B. B.-L. C.-F. hammerless gun by N. N. Greener with tools in case.

1 Mauser magazine rifle, takes five rounds, in perfect order.

77 large size zinc new bath tubs.

3 new Austrian [illegible] of different sizes,

A consignment of English made children's rubber-tyred tricycles.

The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman—1 gold 18 carat hunting watch with 18-carat gold chain.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gents' new and second-hand bicycles.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 strong-built landau.

1 French polished office shigram.

1 light dog cart.

1 handsome victoria built by Messrs DeSouza & Co., little used, with a Waler gelding, regularly driven for the last two years and quiet in harness, has also been ridden with the hunt and in the Light Horse.

By order of Messrs. F. I. Press & Co., and on account and at the risk of Rev. Jos. George.—

1 new rubber-tyred victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF A DIAMOND AND PEARL HEAD ORNAMENT.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Jivan Mehta as Magent [illegible] and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. M. Jacel—

1 head ornament set with diamonds and pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th December, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF 10 BUFFALOES, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in the Matter of Gulam Hoosein Vora, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at "[illegible]" in the stable of Govindjee Thakersey, consisting of 10 buffaloes &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th December, 1903.

The

Comprehensive Criminal Digest,

1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort only a merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Rajastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HEAD OFFICES:—121, Medows Street, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay!

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£89 1-4	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= — 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-4	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 7-16	= + 5-16
2 months hence	26 3-16	= + 3-8
Spot in New York	56 7-8	= + 5-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·46 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand	483 1-4	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= — 1-8
6 " " "	3 3-4 pr ct	= — 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 pr ct	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-8 pr ct	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	3 3-8 pr ct	= — 1-4

Sugar—German granulated 1st mark Nov-Dec 10 1-8 = — 1-16 Tone quiet.

RAPESEED—

Brown D J sellers 32s 6s = + 1 1-2d Tone steady

Linseed Bold. D.-J. Business done, 34s. 9 1-2d = + 1 1-2d. Tone steady.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 6 1-2 + 3-16

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 2,28,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
2,46,000 do. Bombay.
7,20,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 60,00,000, at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 15 per cent.

No Telegraphic Transfer were allotted.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 63,50,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·40 unchanged. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 5-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 Imports 21,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·27	6·24	6·23	6·21
— 1	— 1	— 1	— 2
Apl-May	**May-June**	**June-July.**	**July.-Aug.**
6·20	6·18	6·17	6·15
— 1	— 2	— 1	— 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	54,000
Do. last year	59,000
Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Do. do Continent	9,000
Mid-Uplands	11·95 unchanged.
Futures, month of Dec.	11·60 + 3
Do. do. March	11·84 + 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 1-2 unchanged
Futures, month of March	11·92 + 6
Do. do. June	12·06 + 8
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 2nd December, 1903:—

Cotton	7,664 bales.
Wheat	35,263 cwts.
Linseed	8,586 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,902 "
Gingellyseed	23,820 "
Poppyseed	1,408 "
Groundnuts	207 "
Castorseed	1,728 "
Rice	47,023 "
Myrabollams	2,256 "
Cottonseed	9,045 "

BOMBAY, 3rd DECEMBER, 1903.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A.		1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		127
Shanghai	30	do	do	177 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone. steady.

Cash	98·5
1st Settlement	98·2

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Linseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready	5	15	0	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.				
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0	to 5 8
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	15	0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready	6	5	0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Ready	21	8	0	
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.				
Bowree Khandeish	33	8	0	
15 per cent. Mixed	33	4	0	
25 per cent. "	32	4	0	
50 per cent. "	31	4	0	
Black Kutnee "	27	0	0	

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

91 per cent. Pissi	Rs. 31	per candy.
Club No. 1	" 30	"
Hard Red	" 23-8	"

COTTON.—The markets is quiet but steady and rates are practically unchanged. The business reported for forward delivery is small, as shippers do not receive such encouragement from the Continant to buy at present rates. "Suttas" close at Rs. 250 for good Broach and Rs. 200 for fully good Bengals.

For ready Cotton there is a good demand from Mills, and Exporters are also buying quietly. Prices are maintained.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ky. terms)	217	201	...	25 Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ky. terms)	220	210	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	220	210	...	"
Belati (M.-G.) description	240	232	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	222	...	"
Jalgaon do.	...	226	...	"
Akola do. } fair staple	...	...		
Khamgaum do. } fair staple	242	234	...	"
Karanja do. } fair staple	...	...		
Khandwa	242	234	...	"
Damangaum Poolgaum (M-G.)	245	237	...	"
Nagpur (M.-G.)	247	238	...	"
Oomras (M.-G.) good staple	289	241	...	"
Broach (M.-G.)	263	...	251	25 Mar.
Do. do.	261	...	...	25 April.
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	247	237	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G.)	246	236	...	"
Mathia (M.-G.)	231	220	...	25 Mar.
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	245	25 May
Westerns	...	...	235	"

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 2nd December:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage on the evening of the 25th November 1903		54,61,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.		35,10,000
Total		89,71,000
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage	18,77,000	
Do. do. Government	41,28,000	
		60,05,000
		1,49,76,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of 13,62,000		
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		
New Coin paid to the Currency Department	24,00,000	
Do. Reserve Treasury		
		37,62,000
Balance on evening of the 2nd Dec. 1903		1,12,14,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	59,76,000
Do do Government,	52,38,000
	1,12,14,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage	10,94,000
Bullion belonging to Government	40,44,000
	51,38,000

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

NORMAN—November 26, at 6, Drafton Gardens, South Kensington, London, L. W. the wife of Captain H H Norman, 1st Bn Northamptonshire Regiment, of a son. (still born.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHOTE—December 3, at Malabar Hill, Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote, J. P. Member, Standing Committee and Municipal Corporation and grandson of the late Mr Raghunath Narayen Khote, C I E, died at 9-30 a. m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONRAN—November 20, at Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieut-Colonel G H M Conran 1st East Yorkshire Regiment, of a daughter.

HAWKINS—November 26, at Coimbatore, the wife of Sergt A G Hawkins, P W D, of a son.

LUMSDEN—November 24, at Sirsa, the wife of O Farquhar Lumsden, I C S, of a son (premature).

DEATHS.

LUMSDEN—November 24, at Sirsa, Robert Farquhar, infant son of Mr and Mrs Farquhar, Lumsden.

LUMSDEN—November 28, at Sirsa, Dornie Grimani, dearly loved wife of O Farquhar Lumsden, I C S, from failure of the heart following confinement.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 10-40m., 11-34-a. Low water, 4-49m. 4-46a.

University Examination Result, L. C. E. examination.

B. V. Artillery, Conversazione, Nesbit Lane Headquarters, 9 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Gaspard and Neva's Entertainment, 9-30 p.m.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 20th ult. were, formally dissolved yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Datt Jayanti fair commences to-day at Girgaum Back Road in Mr. Wineyak Sadanand Joshi's Wadi, and will continue for two days.

PHUWANI SHANKARSHET FAIR.—The annual fair of the Shankarshet Temple at Tardeo, near the Grant Road Railway Station, commences from to-day, and will last for five days.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc., during the month of November:—Aryan Young Men's Charity Club, Thakurdwar, Rs. 5; Darukhana Brick Merchants, 200 caps, 108 cholies, 8 gunjees, and sweets; Messrs. Shah Tokershi Mooljee, 380 chudders and sweets; Shah Chanpsi Pabha, Shah Ragha Sarvan, Shah Marsi Wagha, Shah Devshi Assria, and Shah Mooljee Dharsi, sweets.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—Plague is subsiding in Bhownagar and the town is filling in. The daily mortality averages 30. In Mahowa the plague is making very serious ravages. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar was in Dhrangadra when he received a telegram conveying the sad intelligence of the death of his Rani Saheb Deo Coverbai. He left for Bhownagar next day, where all the State offices, including the railway offices and shops, were closed for two days as a mark of respect. The deceased has left two daughters. Messages of condolence are still pouring in.

A BOAT COLLISION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Williams charged Rana Luxmon, a tindel, with sailing his prow through the reserved anchorage near the Yacht Club, Apollo Bunder. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, solicitors, appeared for Mr. Scovell. It appeared that on the evening of the 26th ultimo the accused sailed his prow within nearly seventy feet of the reserved anchorage and ran into a motor launch belonging to Mr. Scovell, causing considerable damage to it. The accused admitted the offence and pleaded mercy. He was fined Rs. 25.

DEATH OF MR. SUNDERNATH DINANATH KHOTE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote, a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Standing Committee, which took place yesterday morning at his residence at Malabar Hill in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He had been ailing for a few days from fever and pneumonia which terminated fatally. After passing his Matriculation examination Mr. Sundernath joined the St. Xavier's College and passed the Previous Examination of the Bombay University. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Corporation by the ratepayers of the Girgaum Ward, which he continued to represent to the date of his death. He was elected a member of the Standing Committee in 1899. He was a partner in the agency of the Lord Reay and Gold Mohur Mill companies. The deceased took a part in the public movements in the city, and was a very popular member of native society.

ASSAULT BY POLICEMEN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Luxmon Nana, policeman No. 1482 1, and Dadu Babaji policeman No. 875 1, were charged with assaulting Chowdanna Hanuman and Bitram Scota on the 22nd October last. Mr. R. 1. Poynaster, pleader, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the night of the 22nd October last, just after the Dewalee holidays, the complainant Chowdanna fired crackers in the road in front of his master's house at Grant Road. The first accused, who was then passing along the road in plain clothes, went up to Chowdanna and caught hold of him by his collar. The latter resisted when the first accused, it was alleged, gave him several slaps. Chowdanna's master, who was on the gallery of his house, noticing the incident, sent his other servant Bitram to see what the row was about. Bitram questioned the policeman why he had seized Chowdanna, when he was also assaulted. The second accused who was then in his uniform came up and at once arrested both the complainants and had them removed to the police station. The defence was that by firing of crackers the chobur of the first accused was burnt. The latter thereupon arrested both the complainant but did not strike them. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nariman of the Abkari Department charged Ardeshir Pestonji, a Parsee, with selling a bottle of P. and O. Whisky without a license from the Collector of Abkari, Bombay. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, solicitors, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information Inspector McLaughlin of the Abkari Department instructed one Mr. Fabris to proceed to the Victoria Terminus Station with bag and baggage from the Ballard Pier as if he were a passenger from Europe on Friday last. Mr. Fabris did so, and while he was at the Victoria Terminus station the accused approached him inquiring if he wanted anything. Mr. Fabris among other things ordered out a bottle of P. and O. Whisky. In the evening the accused went to the platform followed by a coolie with a box on his head covered with a pillow and some oranges. The box was taken inside the carriage occupied by Mr. Fabris and certain articles were taken out of it, and left in the carriage. The coolie left with the box, and the accused on submitting a slip of paper to Mr. Fabris was paid a currency note for Rs. 10, duly marked and initialled, and annas six. As the accused left, Inspector McLaughlin arrested him, called a "punch," and searched him in their presence. The note was recovered from him, and the articles left in the carriage were found to have among them a bottle of P. and O. Whisky.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THE LEAVITT COMPANY.

THE company which has been introduced into India by Mr. M. B. Leavitt is nightly drawing crowded houses in Bangalore, and a great vogue is promised for the troupe in this city. As already announced the entertainment, which will be given for a short season in Bombay, will open on Monday evening at the Novelty Theatre.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the court yesterday.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY NOTES.

THE ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Hirssenbux Khudabux, Rahimbux Chottay, and Toiram Tikaram were charged with performing part of the process of counterfeiting currency notes, abetting each other in the commission of the offences, and attempt at cheating. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. R. S. Pandit for the third accused.

Mr. Kirkpatrick summed up the evidence for the prosecution, and while doing so he said the first question the jury had to consider was the character of the witnesses and the story told by them. If the jury believed the witnesses, the second question for consideration was whether the story told by them proved the offences with which the accused were charged. The principal witnesses in the case were all respectable men, and were fully corroborated by Mr. Kirkham of the Thagi Department. It might be urged that the witnesses had some motive in bringing a false charge against the accused, but the jury could not assign any motive to Mr. Kirkham, who had nothing whatever to do with the witnesses and the accused. The story of the witnesses was further supported by the evidence of the clerk of the Currency Office, who had issued fifteen ten rupee notes to the third accused. The stories as they were told by the three witnesses were inseparably connected with the story told by Mr. Kirkham and the clerk, and if they disbelieved one they must disbelieve the other. According to the evidence of Gopal, the native State of Jaipur had reason to believe that there were some note forgers in the State, and that he (Gopal) was employed as a detective. The learned counsel then referred to the sections of the Code, and observed that the Legislature had made those sections very stringent because it was intended by law that the general public should have implicit confidence in notes, which could be cashed at any moment. The general public never cared to see or enquire that notes given out by them were genuine, and in order that the public should be protected, the Legislature had purposely made the law very stringent on the point. It was to be regretted that the first two prisoners were not defended by counsel, and in the absence of counsel, the jury would consider all that was being urged on behalf of the prosecution all the more carefully. The jury would, however, have the advantage of hearing counsel for the third accused, and he imagined that many suggestions would be made by the learned counsel on behalf of his client, which might be considered with reference to the other prisoners. He hoped that he had exaggerated nothing in placing before the jury the case for the prosecution. He submitted that a case had been made out against all the three prisoners.

The first accused, in his defence, stated that it was not possible to counterfeit the notes by means of panes of glasses as stated by the witnesses for the prosecution. The charge had been trumped up by Krishna Gopal, who was aspiring to become superintendent of police in the Jaipur State. Krishna Gopal said that he (the accused) was at Jaipur for many days, and if that was the case why was he not arrested by the authorities of that place? The old man, who assisted Krishna Gopal, hoped to obtain a jagir from the State. The learned judge and jury should inspect the room to find that it was not possible for sunlight to penetrate there at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as alleged by Krishna Gopal. Mr. Sloane, the police officer, might be asked if it was not a fact that the five notes were in the hands of the old man at the time he was arrested.

The second accused said he was innocent and had not committed the offence.

Mr. Pundit then addressed the jury on behalf of the third accused, and in doing so observed that the learned counsel for the prosecution characterised the case as a monstrous plot on the part of the accused, but he would prove to the jury that instead of there being a monstrous plot on the part of the accused, it was one on the part of Krishna Gopal, a witness for the prosecution, against the third accused. Witnesses for the prosecution had contradicted each other in material points, showing that Krishna Gopal was telling lies. The learned counsel for the prosecution relied upon the statement of the clerk in the Currency Office, who said that on the 15th September somebody came to the office to get fifteen notes and that he gave his name Toiram Tikaram. The most reasonable and natural explanation of the evidence given by the clerk was that if the third accused knew that he was going to engage himself in such a nefarious transaction, was it possible that he should go to a public officer himself and give his name and address so as to supply an easy clue to the prosecution? Was it not, on the other hand, probable that he should conceal his name and address? It could only be explained in one way, and it was that probably it was Krishna Gopal, who went to the office and got the notes and gave the fictitious name and address of the third accused. Counsel pointed out some discrepancies in the evidence adduced by the prosecution, and said that the letters, which were alleged to have been written by the third accused were never written by him. The letters were full of absurdities and inconsistencies, and it was certainly not the third accused who wrote them. The fact that the profits in the transaction were to be shared by certain people, among them being Krishna Gopal, who was to receive a fourth share, and who posed himself as a detective, and a virtuous man. The third accused was not, according to evidence, to get any profits, and that was enough piece of evidence to show that he had nothing whatever to do with the process of counterfeiting the notes, and that he was an innocent man.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said it was a very serious one, as it affected the currency of the country. It was very important to Government to see that nothing occurred to shake public confidence in the currency of the country. On the other hand, it was also a serious matter to the accused if the case was falsely got up against them, and their liberty was in danger. His lordship had no doubt the jury would pay close attention to the evidence, which had been adduced during the last three days; but he must ask them to confine their attention to that evidence only; and come to a clear conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. The case was not a difficult one. In spite of the apparent difficulty of the case, the central cardinal facts lay within a narrow compass. His lordship trusted the verdict of the jury would be a unanimous one, or with such a majority that he could act upon it. First, there was the charge of conspiracy; and the jury had to satisfy themselves that there was a combination, a conspiracy to manufacture forged notes. They must satisfy themselves that accused No. 1 and 3 combined to manufacture such notes. If they were so satisfied, then a statement made by any of the accused, behind the back of the others would be admissible in evidence. The law took the members of a conspiracy as agents for one another; but the jury must not allow the statement of one of the accused to prejudice their minds against the other accused. Here no statement or confession had been made by any of the accused. The burden lay upon the prosecution to prove the charges; and the jury must see that the evidence placed before them proved the case clearly and satisfactorily beyond all reasonable doubt. His lordship reviewed the main facts of the case, with comments upon portions thereof to guide the jury to a right conclusion.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found all the accused guilty of counterfeiting and of being in possession of materials for counterfeiting. His lordship, in sentencing the first accused, said it was a very serious charge of which he had been found guilty, and that in the interests of the State and of the public, the perpetrator of such a nefarious crime should be severely dealt with. He was sentenced to be transported for seven years. His lordship told the second accused that he appeared to be a tool in the hands of the first accused and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The third accused, who understood English and was not an illiterate man, and ought to have known better, was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

The fifth Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 24th November, the following, as tenders recommended by the Engineer, were accepted:—Provision—Stationery—(English made) and (Indian made), Mr. Hustorally Abdulally, Cocoanut oil—(1st quality for use in light ship) Messrs. Mooji Jaitha and Company, Sand, shingle and bricks—Mr. Adam Aba, Cocoanut and castor oils—Messrs. Mooiji Jaitha and Company. Metals—Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji. The supplies are for the year 1904.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 20th Nov. 1903.	Total from 1st April to 20th Nov. 1903.	For week ending 20th Nov. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 20th Nov. 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	726	20	635
Do " out of "	22	723	21	631
Do transported	20	659	20	462
Do attended to	1	51	2	37
Do warped	...	12	2	33

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3RD DECEMBER.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed requires rain.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Dewfall insufficient. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Cloudy but no rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Broach—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, flowering advanced and showing bolls. Food grains doing well. Crops prospect generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, and showing bolls. Cotton healthy and crop excellent.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Rain generally over district. Rabi crop prospect generally good.

Hubli.—Cloudy, and unseasonable. Break needed generally. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 3RD DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in many places. The barometer is now in slight to moderate defect of normal along the West Coast and in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, and from ·01 to ·12 in excess elsewhere.

Winds are generally north-easterly in direction and light in force.

Temperature.—The variations of the day temperature are generally small, while those of the night temperature show an excess of from 5° to 10° in many places. The maximum varied from 93° at Surat to 74° at Sirsa, and the minimum from 75° at Negapatam and Madras to 37° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity—The sky is almost cloudless.

Rain amounting to about an inch and a quarter fell at Calicut and light showers at Cochin, Cuddapah, Bellary, Madras and Negapatam.

Weather continues fine over nearly the whole country

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·787
Temperature of the Air	degrees	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		73·4
Dew Point		71·3
Relative humidity of Air		0·786
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		73·0
General Directions of wind*		N, NW, E, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	178

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Director, Government Observatory.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 4.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1213—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern Band W Co Ld vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

1250—Bhaishankar D—Commercial Bank of India Ld and another vs Javerilal Chargamdas Javeri and another.

1253—R E Nicholas—Bes Arthur Leslie Moore vs Hajee Hassan Hajee Mahomed—Bicknell, M and M.

1265—Khundrao S and L—Hajee Esmail Hajee Issack vs Hoosein Hajee Ahmedabad and others—Framjee and D and M R Chothia.

1286—Little and Co Jaishabhai Visam vs Jettibai alias Goobai widow—Matubhay J and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

757,02—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate General vs Khan Saheb David Solomon—Payne and Co.

572,00—Thakur D S—Govind Bhanchandra Nanvekar vs Dadabhoy Narayen Bhimee and another—Smitham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

616,02—Tyabji D and Co—Surajbai vs Vishnuprasad Harprasad Desai—Mirza and M—Part heard

626,02—Mirza and M—Vishnuprasad Hariprasad vs Sonaluxmi—Tyabji D and Co

For Dismissal.

21,1(15),02—Kanga and P—Joshi Shivshunker Gopaljee vs Kaikhushroo Maneckjee—Edgelow G and W

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53,02—Edgelow G and W—Kaikhushroo Maneckjee Setna vs Joshi Shivshunker Gopaljee and others—Payne and Co—Part heard

411,02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs B F Reserved Co—Payne and Co

469,02—Captain and V—Damodardas Balkrishnaji Hitale vs Maneckbai widow and others CL and O—Ardeshir H D and Co D and F and C and V

487,00—Payne and Co—Rukhmanibai vs Bomonji Shapurji Chothia—Pestonji I and K

23,03—Balkrishna V N K—Bai Dewcore vs Munmohundas Ranji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and R—(Testementary suit)

561,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Munmohundas Ranji and others vs Bai Dewcore and another—Balkrishna V N K—(Short Cause)

412,01—Payne and Co—Runchordas Trikanji vs Goculdas Madhowji and another—Little and Co

35,03—In person a pauper—Rajabathy Manji vs Hassam Alloo Mahomed

567,02—Hiralal D Ishwarnath Venketesh vs Ramchandra alias Babaji Sakharam and another—In person—P Raghavaya

546,02—Little and Co Runsordas Dharsey and others vs T J Strangman—Matubhai J and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

146,02—Smetham B and N—F P A Masuth vs Anna Maria Masuth and another—(not to be called.)

65,03—Payne and Co—Bibi Fatma Sultan vs Aga Mahomed Esmail and Co—Edgelow G and W.

117,03—Balkrishna V N K—Venoobai widow vs Shanker Yeshwant Mayekar.

5,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodar Mathuradas vs Hirji Mathuradas and another—Mansuklal J and H.

333,03—Sorabjee and J—Hunsraj Damodar vs Jumnabai widow—Mulla and M.

255,03—Payne and Co—Joshi Shivshunker Gopalji vs Kaikhashroo Burjorjee Chokai—Edgelow G and W.

241,02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Haji Mahomed and Co vs Mirza Mahomed Abdul Hoosein and Co—Craigie L and O.

871,01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan vs Mirza Mahomed bin Hiji etc—Craigie L and O.

50,03—Captain and V—Mohanjee Dewajiivs Hirjee Roorjee—Tyabji D and Co.

130,03—In person—Jagonath Vithoba vs Ramkrishna alias Ramchadra Jagonath—Modhowji V.

148,03—K D Shroff—Jacob Haji Ali vs N C Macleod and another A H D and Co—For postponement.

107,03—In person—pauper—Moosa Cassum vs Burbai and others—In person.

785,01—Mulla and M—Damodar Valco vs Valabhdas Premje and others—Thakordas and Co

217-03—Edgelow G and W—Goverdhandas Carsondas Valabhdas vs Maneckwahoo widow and another—Mansooklal J and H.

384,91—K S and L—Surajuna Chandulal and another vs Hurmansing Kulfansing and another—Edgelow G and W

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

THE FLOODS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

STATEMENT BY LORD AMPTHILL.

AT Masulipatam H. E. Lord Ampthill made a statement regarding the extent of the damage done by the recent floods in the Kistna. His Excellency said the sudden rise of the Kistna on the 7th October caused three breaches in the river bank, resulting in numerous breaches in in the banks of the canals, and considerable damage to the flood bank on Ivi Island, and an area of 256,493 acres was flooded, besides an area of 90,254 acres which was flooded by the previous excessive rains. 175 villages were inundated by the flood, and 72 by the previous rains, while the Number of fallen houses in computed at 12,226. In 77 villages the villagers were forced to vacate their houses. The area of dry and wet crop affected by the floods, including Zemindar and Government land, is computed at about 100,000 acres, the dry and wet remission involved being estimated at about Rs. 3 lakhs. It is little short of marvellous, and a cause for great thankfulness, that in all these circumstances only nine human lives were lost, and that no less than 15,142 were rescued from imminent danger Six thousand two hundred and seventy-one head of cattle were drowned, and 1,093 were rescued. The district officers and Government were prompt in giving relief to the sufferers, and the number of individual meals furnished at Government expense was 62,536, while private persons provided 5,650. The Zemindar of Nuzvid and the Zemindar of South Vallur, sent the Collector Rs. 400 and Rs. 500, respectively. But when their liberal donations and the value of rice distributed by the Thallupalle Zemindar and District Association are deducted from the total contributed by private persons, there remains an insignificant sum of Rs. 52 to represent the united charity of the wealthy men in that wealthy district. The damage to public works is estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs. He sympathized deeply with the unfortunate people whose homes had been destroyed and who had lost their household goods and chattels and whose crops have perished. But everything that was possible to do for them was already being done. Government had placed funds at the disposal of the Collector, which were amply sufficient for all needs. He had no doubt that this assistance of Government would be supplemented by that private charity which is always readily forthcoming in India. In conclusion his Excellency paid a cordial tribute to the work of the district officers during the floods.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dotts 630 tons, Captain T Gjineri, will sail to-day for Bangkok, in ballast.

THE steamer Daghestan 2,212 tons Captain E H Todd, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Springwell, 1,943 tons Captain J Chisholm, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,2 tons, Captain J E T Butter sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same cotton cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Argenfels, 3,658 tons Captain Wilkens, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 159 tons, Captain D L Nielson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo, three cabin and 346 deck passengers.

THE steamer Telema, 3124 tons, Captain H Carter, arrived in harbour from Batoum, 4th November via Karachi, with a cargo of 3700 tons petroleum in bulk. During the voyage, she experienced fresh N E monsoon.

THE steamer Duke of Norfolk, 2,438 tons, Captain W Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Middlesbro, via Delagoa Bay and Cochin, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Cardogan, and 3 children and 27 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3127 tons, Captain G H Pickering, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hull 30th October with a cargo of coal and general, 6 horses and Mr Cotton and son and G M Zitinski as passengers. During the voyage she experienced from F Channel to Port Said bad weather thence fine with strong N E wind to 60 degree East.

ARRIVALS

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Dido s	Pickering	Hull, Oct 30
3	Telena s	Carter	Batoum, Nov 4
	Duke of Norfolk s	Anderson	Middlesbro
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi, Nov 1

DEPARTURES

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Oceanien s	Guionnet	Marseilles
	Katoria s	Williams	Persian Gulf
	Daghestan s	Todd	Calcutta
	Scindia s	Butter	Karachi
	Springwell s	Chisholm	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Argenfels, Wilkins, for Hamburg via Karachi.
" Gjineri, for Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dido, for Hull via Karachi.
" Vienna for Antwerp, Dunkirk, &c.
" Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

LIVERPOOL, DECEMBER 3.

The Anchor Line s.s. Australi left for Bombay this evening.

PLYMOUTH DECEMBER 3.

The B. I. s.s. Matiana arrived this morning.

ADEN, DECEMBER 3.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia with the homeward Mail of the 28 ultimo arrived here at 6 a.m., on Thursday 3 December.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—18 bales wool J Kara; 120 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales hemp H Govindjee; 3 bales goat hair C Josub; 50 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 45 bales wool M J Jeonathoy and Co; 5 bales wool H A M Cosman; 120 bales wool Bhowan Hirabham; 1 bale cotton S Tyrabjee and Ardeshir.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—10 hogsheads condiments Narvanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 6 hogsheads condiments Rustomjee; 32 tons blackwood J D Mugasett; 162 cwts myrobollams Ebjee Ooneeley 10 cwts manure 2 bottles Ho. s. m.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—2001 cwts gingellyseed N Sundarjee and Co; 4000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

Meteor s—5438 cwts wheat 1054 cwts jowari 3053 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 124 cwts wheat 112 cwts neweta seed and 142 cwts aloe J A Begbie and Co.

Sydney s—145 cwts mowraseed 116 cwts poppyseed 1537 cwts gingellyseed John Pachini.

FOR HAMBURG.

Argenfels s—516 cwt myrabollams; 110 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 60 bales cotton fl; Khamjee Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Argenfels s—2010 cwts wheat Tata and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Meteor s—2000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 3498 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha; 182 bales cotton Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—27 cwt kismiss and sugar M M Essabhoy; 27 cwt shark fins M J Jeonathoy and Co; 150 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales Twist Yan Lian and Co.

Pekin s—15 cwt sharkfins P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—100 bales twist C Macdonald and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 4th December.

1. There will be a parade next Tuesday the 8th inst., near the Queen's Statue, Government Telegraph Office at 7 a.m. sharp. Escort duty will be rehearsed, and members are requested to be punctual.

Dress—Drill order with arms.

2. The Salsette Detachment will parade at the White House, Melon Ground, Santa Cruz, next Tuesday the 8th inst., at 7 a.m.

Dress—Drill order with arms.

3. The rifle range Santa Cruz will be reserved Saturday afternoon the 5th inst. for practice and Class Firing.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th December.

Nos. 1 and 2 Company, and the E. E. Co., will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort for drill with the 10" R. M. L. and 6" B. L. Guns.

Dress—Khaki, putties and field service caps.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A conversazione will be held at the Nesbit Lane Head Quarters this evening. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. Tickets to admit member and two ladies, Re. 1. Non-Members and Ladies, Re. 1 each. Tickets may be obtained from Corpl T Brooke, Mount [illegible], and at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder.

THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
MATERIALS:

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL		at 2 12	do
TWEEDS		at 2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do
(all materials 54" wide)			
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide		at 1 8	do
PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes	From	1 2	per pair
SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies		5 0	each
For Gents		4 8	do
HORSE CLOTHING,—Quarter piece only	6 8	12 0	
Complete suit	11 12	22 12	
SERVANTS CLOTHING MATERIALS	2 6		per yard
CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS	3 8	10 0	each
BERLIN WOOLS & KNITTING YARNS	2 0		per lb.

BLANKETS.

Rs. a.
BED BLANKETS—thick quality in White, Scarlet and Brown ......from 4 8 each
BED BLANKETS—medium weight in Scarlet only ....from 2 2 do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black 6' by 6' 4 2 do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½'..........From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12 do.
ARMY BLANKETS—6½' by 5' ...from 2 13 do.

RUGS.

In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each with fringed ends.
(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.)

HOSIERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
BALACLAVA CAPS,
SOCKS, STOCKINGS, and
SANITARY GREY
UNDERWEAR
OF THE FINEST QUALITY
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

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CAWNPORE.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders Promptly Attended to.

☞ For safe delivery of orders and correspondence please address us in full, as there are others trading under the name "MADON," who all have started business after us.

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MUSIC SHOP
Where you can have the best selection of all things
MUSICAL
AT
LOWER PRICES
than you would probably pay Elsewhere.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS,
TROPICAL HARMONIUMS,
AMERICAN ORGANS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
AND
NEW MUSIC.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1903.

THE MILITARY POWER OF JAPAN.

AN article, which is worthy of perusal at the present time, is that which Captain H. W. R. Senior, of the 20th Punjab Infantry, contributes to the Journal of the United Service Institution of India—on the growth of the military power of Japan. That modern Japan is of mushroom growth is widely known, but that its military development is the thing of a day is perhaps less generally understood. Captain Senior shows that our allies are in reality a very poor country, and that despite her undoubted naval and military strength she would require considerable pecuniary assistance to face the expenses of any protracted war. These are points which require to be borne in mind at the present juncture, though both politicians and military men agree that if Japan is to assert herself with any chance of success, now is the time in which to do it. Fifty years ago, it must be remembered, Japan, except for a small Dutch settlement, was almost entirely closed to foreign intercourse. The United States and Great Britain demanded access to the ports, and followed up their demands with naval demonstrations. It was not until 1865 that Japan sought foreign assistance in training her troops, an operation which was interrupted two years later by a revolution which placed the present Mikado in power. For three years civil war prevailed, but it proved the creation of the new Japan, and a regular Imperial force, trained on European lines, was mobilised. This force consisted of but nine battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and eight batteries of artillery, but it served to open out Korea to Japanese trade, and to punish Formosa for the murder of a ship-wrecked Japanese crew. Universal military service was introduced and the country divided into seven military districts, each district to support a division, with a Guard division recruited from all districts. The army thus formed succeeded in crushing the rebellion of 1877, and to bring about the unification of Japan.

Abandoning the French model in 1880, the services of Germans were engaged. They set to work in 1885 with the result that at the outbreak of the War with China in 1894 they had what Captain Senior describes as a very complete little army with a war strength of nearly 270,000 men. Japan's success popularised the army and the Emperor ordered the formation of six new divisions, and by April of the present year Japan had a peace strength of 150,000 men and 30,000 horses, capable of expansion by trained men to an army of 500,000 men with 100,000 horses for war, with a supernumerary reserve of about another 500,000 men between the ages of twenty and twenty-seven with a training of from three to seven months. Japanese arrangements are adapted from the German, details of which Captain Senior gives in his article. The Infantry are armed with the new Arisaka rifle, a weapon with bolt action, ·256 inch bore, with a magazine of five cartridges and a fifteen inch bayonet. Each man carries his own kit, a great coat, waterproof sheet, a tente d'abri, pair of shoes, an entrenching tool, besides 120 rounds of ammunition, one day's ordinary and two days' emergency rations—the whole weighing fifty pounds. The cavalry are all Hussars and armed with sword and carbine, the latter being slung on the back without bucket. The horses are under fourteen hands but must carry sixteen and a half stone. The islands supply a sufficiency, but, as Captain Senior remarks, the Japanese are poor horsemasters, and their cavalry is certainly the weakest point of their army. The artillery is being re-armed with the Arisaka quick-firing steel gun with a calibre of 2·95 inches, an initial velocity of 1,660 feet-seconds and a range of five thousand yards. And as to the medical department, Captain Senior inclines to the view expressed by Surgeon-Major Banister of the United States Army, who, writing of the Japanese in China, said: "It was the general impression among medical men with the expedition that the Japanese medical service was most efficient and complete, removing their wounded promptly to the base. This was not due to superiority of equipment, but to a better organisation of personnel for field service and to the numbers they have at their disposal."

Of the efficiency of the Japanese troops, Captain Senior had some opportunities of judging in 1900. He considers the mobilisation of the Fifth Division as a notable piece of work. Eighteen days after the order was received the last transport had left Japan. Of the men he says that although it is impossible for anyone to watch Orientals for any length of time without discovering something that ought not to be, the Japanese with the donning of their Western dress appear to have lost this oriental trait. He never saw anything he could take exception to. Though their sentries did not walk about smartly on their beats, nor stand properly at ease, they were real sentries and very much on the alert. Then the smallest party, with no officer present, did work thoroughly and with an appreciative spirit, an opinion which re-echoes that of Sir William Taylor, who, in 1894 said: "The same energy, zeal, faithful service, and self-sacrifice were shown whether the troops were in divisions, regiments, or in small parties, as well as by individuals on lonely sentry posts." The navy like the army is also of modern growth. Under the old feudal system, each of the principal Daimios possessed a so-called fleet, which, in 1862, consisted of about thirty vessels, of which five only were men-of-war and nineteen steamers. Steps for the construction of a navy were taken concurrently with those for an army and the navy of the present day is a formidable organisation. Whether it is sufficiently strong for her requirements is open to doubt, for, as Captain Senior points out, the sea dividing the four thousand odd islands, of which the empire is composed lays her open to be conquered piecemeal, island by island, by an enemy who holds command of the sea. There are, we are assured, improved prospects of a pacific settlement of affairs between Russia and Japan; indeed there are unconfirmed reports of an agreement. But if they must fight, there is the force Japan can take into action.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE ground for assuming the accuracy of the rumours concerning a settlement between Russia and Japan is that the reports now sent round the world via Paris and New York but repeat in a more emphatic form the statements circulated two months ago. The negotiations at Tokio between Baron Komura, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron Rosen, the Russian Representative, then reached the stage when a peaceable solution of the difficulty seemed probable. Japan's claims were understood to be in the first place that Korea should be totally under Japanese influence, and, secondly, that while Russia's arrangements in Manchuria should be acknowledged China's sovereignty should operate perfectly in the Province and the "open door" be actually effected. The reports now coming from Paris give as the bases of the alleged treaty between the two Powers terms which are identical with those proposed by Japan. We were also told more than a month ago that the terms of a compromise had been forwarded to St. Petersburg, and almost simultaneously came the statement through official circles in Berlin that the Tsar and Count Lamsdorff had approved the draft of a convention between Russia and Japan, providing a peaceful compromise of all their differences. The information contained in the telegrams today is, therefore, only new in so far as it indicates that the final stage in the negotiations has been definitively reached. Russia's agreement in the terms announced represents a concession to Japan. Admiral Alexeieff who hurriedly left Port Arthur for St. Petersburg during the progress of the Tokio negotiations took that journey, it was stated, to prevent any concession being made to Japan, but the views of the Tsar and Count Lamsdorff have not coincided with those of the bellicose Viceroy. If the reported convention be a fact, Admiral Alexeieff's idea of a permanent Russian military occupation of Southern Manchuria must eventually be dissipated—if the treaty be not broken. But after the military withdrawal Manchuria under the treaty which gives Russia the exclusive mining, railway, and other rights in the Province will remain practically an appanage of the Muscovite. Moreover, the historic Manchurian Convention, which is now again to be recognised after Russia's failure to observe it, provides that after the evacuation, China must consult Russia before increasing the number of her troops in the Province. Thus the Northern Power will continue to dominate Manchuria even though the reported agreement with Japan has been actually concluded. That a settlement has been arrived at is, however, a matter on which a certain amount of scepticism is at present justifiable.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

A VERY considerable increase in the death rate of the city occurred last week. From 477 the aggregate mortality mounted to 573, the increase on the week being 96 deaths. This is the biggest fluctuation that has been noticed for a considerable time past. The death rate per thousand per annum amounted to 38·39, an increase of 5·76 on the week. The figures are still substantially below those of previous years. Compared with the corresponding week of last year there was a decrease of 129 deaths, and of 8·65 in the death rate and as compared with the five years' mean the improvement was 181 in respect of the aggregate mortality and 10·4 as compared with the mille rate. The present week's figure is not really excessive in view of these figures, but it shows that the health of the city is exceedingly uncertain, and that a continued period of low mortality cannot be relied upon. The greater portion of the week's increase is due to diseases of the respiratory organs. Under this head alone there was an increase of 43 deaths. Of course, last week, when the mortality rate was very low this figure was also unusually small. The plague mortality remains very satisfactory. On the week there was a decrease of 4 deaths, the aggregate amounting to 51. In Mandvi the disease appears to have subsided temporarily. Last week only three deaths were recorded in that district. The only district which exceeded this figure was Dhobi Talao, where there were four deaths. It is noticeable also that there were three deaths in the northern division of the Fort last week, and that the disease still exists in Middle and Lower Colaba. The progress of the disease is much less virulent than during any similar period of the last five years. Last year there were 120 deaths and the average is 107. There was an increased number of deaths from diarrhœa, although dysentery slightly decreased. The remaining factor which contributed to the comparatively excessive death rate of the past seven days was the heading "Debility and Senile Decay." For all practical purposes, of course, we could afford to ignore this item on reviewing the city's health. In the European community there were three deaths, another victim of plague being recorded. There were no less than six births in the community. The high general birth rate noticed recently was maintained.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY.

HARVESTING operations are now practically completed in the Konkan and Gujarat, and cultivators are well advanced with the work of gathering in the crops in the Deccan, Sind, and other parts of the Presidency. Conditions appear to be uniformly satisfactory in Sind except in some talukas of Karachi and Thar and Parkar, where the damage caused by locusts seems to be considerable. In Karachi the threshing of jowari and bajri is at an end. The rabi crops are being sown in Sukkar, Larkhana, and Thar and Parkar, and in the last named district also cultivators are still busy with cotton picking. All the crops are reported to be in good to fair condition in Gujarat, although in a few places locusts are still troubling the cultivators. No unusual feature presents itself this week in this part of the Presidency. The Konkan agriculturists still complain of the presence of locusts, which are still damaging the crop in Kolaba and Nasik, and are lingering in Ratnagiri. The pest, however, seems to have disappeared from Kolaba and Thana. Cotton picking has commenced in Khandesh, and in other parts of the Konkan the cultivators are busily engaged with the operations already alluded to. In the Sholapur district of the Deccan slight rain fell last week, and it was beneficial to the standing crops. The agriculturists of the Poona and Satara districts are anxiously awaiting further showers. The rainfall has been especially inadequate in the western portion of the Poona District. All over the Deccan the situation would be improved by further rainfall. In Satara the digging of groundnuts and the pressing of sugarcane has commenced in some places. In the Southern Mahratta Country the harvest has been retarded owing to cloudy weather. In Dharwar recent rainfall appears to have been injurious to the standing crops. So far as fodder and water is concerned, the whole of the Presidency is well supplied, and the condition of agricultural stock is all that could be desired. The prices of food grains have fluctuated slightly in Gujarat and in the Poona and Bijapur districts. Elsewhere in the Presidency there have been no alterations in prices.

MR. L. P. PUGH has resigned his membership of the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE total tea exports from Calcutta and Chittagong from the 1st April to the 30th November were nearly 128,900,000lbs., as compared with 117,000,000lbs. in the corresponding period of 1902.

SIR EDWARD LAW, the Financial Member, arrived in Allahabad on Tuesday and left for Calcutta yesterday. On his way from Bombay to Allahabad Sir Edward was met on Monday at Sohagpur by Mr. Hewett, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who accompanied him on an afternoon's inspection of an experimental farm which the Government has established near Piparia, Mr. Sly, the head of the Agricultural Department, acting as cicerone.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Dec. 1st was 573, giving a death-rate of 38·39 per annum per thousand as against 47·04 the corresponding period of last year and 48·79 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 45 died from fevers; 51, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 0, cholera; 2, leprosy; 47, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system, 132, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 38, still-born; 102, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 31; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 264; Hindu low caste, 50; Musalman, 147; Parsee, 18; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian 1; European, 3; and Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 446 as against 423 the corresponding period of last year, and 288 the average over the past five years.

NOTHING is so difficult as to say what one means. Our newest ladies' paper for instance in heading an article with the title, "Indian Outfit. By one Who has Been There," is not precisely saying what it means. No more was the married gentleman who, in advertising for a coachman, added to a list of the duties that the coachman would have to perform—"wife to wash." Condensation in advertisement, however, has as much to answer for as the sixpenny telegram in the way of obscurity. There is, among others, the well-known instance of the advertisement for the lost "Large blue thick Spanish gentleman's coat."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, some time after the "Aston riots," was introduced to Mr. Chamberlain at a private gathering, and got in a neat rejoinder that showed the estimation in which he held the right hon. gentleman and his constituents. Mr. Chamberlain plunged into an animated harangue on the benefits of the lately-introduced competitive examinations for posts in the Indian Civil Service. Lord Randolph, in reply, assented to much of what Mr. Chamberlain had said, "but" he added, "under the old system of nomination we could make sure that these positions were held by gentlemen, whereas now we get persons from —er—Birmingham and Heaven knows where."

LORD ROWTON's death will probably hasten the appearance of the long-awaited "Life" of the Earl of Beaconsfield. The absolute control which Lord Rowton possessed as literary executor made it impossible to produce a Life of the great Conservative leader while his ex-private secretary felt the time inopportune or the burden of the work too great for him. It remains to be seen whether Lord Rowton has made any testamentary disposition of the papers entrusted to him. In view of the fact that Lord Beaconsfield contemplated the publication of a biography—a fact sufficiently evident from the terms of his will—those most intimately concerned are anxious that there should be as little further delay as may be in the appearance of the Life and Letters of Benjamin Disraeli. This view is believed to be shared by Lord Rothschild, who was co-executor with Lord Rowton of "Dizzy's" will.

WITH the death of Mr. A. F. Grace, of Chantry House, Steyning, has passed away one of the most striking personalities among Sussex artists. No one loved the South Downs better than he; few painted them so often and so well. He used to call the garden at the back of his pretty Steyning home his "studio;" and often, in the clear light of a warm summer evening, have the kindly Steyning folk seen the little man sitting there painting the church, the Downs, Weald, or all three, while Mrs. Grace moved here and there, picking fruit or feeding her fowls. Mr. Grace, who was in his sixtieth year, was a most brilliant talker, and in his earlier days a friend of Whistler, of whom he was a profound admirer to the last. His life was a long combat with extremely delicate health; yet his good nature and warm sympathies were proverbial. One of the quaintest of Sussex towns has certainly lost one of its most eminent and interesting inhabitants.

"WESTRUMITE," was used upon the Crystal Palace parade, recently held, and appears to have achieved a certain measure of success. It is a mixture of petroleum and water emulsified by a special process. At the commencement of the trial the parade was sprinkled with the preparation, and at the end of a fortnight the passage of a swiftly driven car raised only a small cloud of dust. During the time the trials lasted the road had been traversed by a great deal of motorcar and other traffic, and it did not become slippery, although exposed to varying conditions of use and weather. The dust problem is one closely bound up with the pleasures of motoring, and no one who has had a long ride upon a dusty road will hesitate to welcome any preparation or device which will tend to allay the dust. If it can be shown that this fluid will efficaciously allay the dust, it would be a simple matter to provide a car with some sort of automatic sprinkler which could be used as required. Such an appliance would possess a hygienic value, and would be of inestimable benefit for those who have their mouths unprotected while touring or driving on dusty roads. Sanitarians have only become alive in recent times to the great danger to health which lies in the inhalation of dust, and I know from experience how much dust may be inhaled in course of a day's motoring. "Westrumite" is therefore, says "Travel," worthy of trial and consideration.

THE GREAT DAYS DONE.

"PORTRAITS OF THE SIXTIES."

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY is spending well the years of retirement from the strife of politics in recording his reminiscences of some of the great figures that he has known in politics and literature. This volume is devoted to the sixties, that strange time, now so distant, when London "had no Thames Embankment and no underground railways and no tramcars. The Law Courts on the Strand had not yet been dreamt of." The Thames Tunnel was still the delight and wonder of provincial visitors: the river traffic was carried on "by an immense number of incessant steamers," which, indeed, relieved the streets of a large number of passengers. Society was distinguished by that most astonishing and dreadful of all distorted fashions the terrible reign of the crinoline. "The fashion of crinoline," says Mr. McCarthy, "defied caricature for the actual reality was more full of unpicturesque and burlesque effects that any satirical pencil could realise on a flat, outspread sheet of paper. The early Victorian period was passing away, and the easy-going days of Palmerston were to give place at the end to the fierce and vehement reform of Gladstone's first Administration.

But the names of the great men dealt with Mr. McCarthy's volume of "Portraits of the sixties" all active in this time certainly put to shame the complacent period of forty years after. Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle, Tennyson, the two Newmans, Cobden and Bright, Ruskin and the pre-Raphaelites, Mazzini and the friends of Italy, besides independent thinkers like Thurold Rogers, Goldwin Smith, and great figures on the stage and in society, are dealt with in these pleasant pages. First as reporter, later as news editor and editor-in-chief of the "Morning Star," Mr. McCarthy was brought in contact with most of these great men, especially with the Radical wing represented by John Bright of which party the paper was the unofficial organ.

Dickens was the dominant spirit in literature. So far as mere popularity was concerned, says the author, he had then absolutely no rival. Thousands of authors started their careers writing diluted Dickens. Mr McCarthy rejoices that neither this man nor his great opponent, Thackeray, were led into fulfilment of their ambition in the dusty field of politics.

A leading article in "The Times" observed after the result of the Oxford contest that Thackeray might find consolation for his defeat in the reflection that the Houses of Lords and Commons put together could not have produced 'Barry Lyndon' or "Vanity Fair."

In thought Thomas Carlyle was commonly accepted as the despotic sovereign. "The Daily News" and the "Morning Star" were the only London daily papers which held to the side of the North, a side against which Carlyle in the early sixties was indulging in a kind of permanent tirade. Mr. McCarthy condemns as probably apocryphal the story of Tennyson and Carlyle smoking in silence on each side of the fire. "I must own that I have never been able to realise the idea of Carlyle thus submitting himself to unbroken silence.' There are pictures here of Newman in his lectures at Liverpool against the Ottoman Turk, a repudiation of the alliance long before the public opinion of England had come round to his view. 'His bearing was not impressive; his gaunt, emaciated figure, his sharp, eagle face, his eyes of quiet meditation, were rather likely to repel than to attract those who heard and saw him for the first time'. Mr. McCarthy gives rather a cruel picture of the Brother Francis Newman, in the strange company of "cracks and faddists" in which he found himself. Here is a meeting at Exeter Hall.

There on the platform sat the good and gifted and fearless Francis Newman, and immediatly around him were some dozen embodied and leaving crotchets and crazes. There was this learned physician who had renounced his medical practice and was holding communication regularly with the spirit-world. There was that other eminent personage who had long been trying in vain to teach an apathetic Government how to cure crime on purely phrenological principles. There was Smith, who was opposed to all wars: Brown, who firmly believed that every disease known to poor humanity came from the use of salt: Jones, who had at his own expense put into circulation thousands of copies of his work against the employment of medical men in cases where the ailments of woman were concerned. We just wanted, on this memorable occasion, the awful persons who proved to you that the earth was all a flat, and the indefatigable ladies who expounded their claims to the British Crown, then feloniously usurped by Queen Victoria.

In dealing with Richard Cobden, he touches in optimistic fashion on present day politics. "I do not propose," he says, "to enter into any discussion as to the principle of Free Trade, and I am well convinced that, so far as England is concerned, that, that question is settled for ever." "We do not reconstitute our financial system at the mere dictation of some adventurous and self-confident member of a divided Government." He pays a very high tribute to the simple, modest, and companionable nature of man "Each time I met him, he says," I was more and more impressed with the sweetness of his nature, the modesty of his manners, and his utter freedom from overbearing or even self-asserting qualities." Cobden was as true a lover of his country as ever lived or died for her service. "His death cast a profound gloom over the sixties, not only in England, but throughout the whole civilized world. Equally enthusiastic also is the tribute to the great character of John Bright. "The greatest orator," the author calls him, "I have ever heard." He always seemed to be as devoid of any sense of personal vanity, even artistic vanity, as it is possible for a man to be. He loved reading, though his range was not limited. He demanded above all things sincerity. "No man,' says the author, "was more liberally endowed with a sense of humour, and no man (was more profoundly serious in his views of life.' His mind was in many respects intensely conservative, and he seldom warmed into genuine enthusiasm, even for the most sincere among Continental revolutionists.

Mr. McCarthy gives a whimsical account of the private members of the sixties, illustrated by photographs of figures that look as if they had appeared from another world. Of such was Edward Banies distinguished for dogged persistence in one idea and a sort of chill pertinacity in his devotion to it which never allowed any expression of emotion to escape from him. Of such also was Mr. Whalley, discerning encompassing him around on all sides, the machinations of the Jesuits. It was with these enthusiasts that Disraeli scored his chief successes; and in reply to Whalley's familiar question, if her Majesty's Ministers had received any new information with regard to the intrigues of the Jesuits against the Established Church of England, that, with a countenance of almost funereal gloom, he made one of his most famous replies.

One of the favourite machinations of the Jesuits, he went on to say, with deepening solemnity, had always been understood to be a plan for sending into this country disguised emissaries of their own, who by expressing extravagant and ridiculous alarm about Jesuit plots, might bring public derision on the efforts of the genuine supporters of the State Church. He would not venture to say whether the honourable member had knowledge of any such plans as that—, but here a roar of laughter from the whole House rendered further explantion impossible, and Disraeli composedly resumed his seat.

There are many more remembrances of names, famous in their time now almost forgotten, such as Knatchbull-Hugesen, who combined mediocrity in politics with the writing of delightful fairy tales, and who always "wore an aspect of intense and even dismal gravity, and gave the idea of one who had been sentenced to imprisonment in the House for some offence of which he was not guilty. It is interesting to note Mr. McCarthy as a young man conversing with Lord John Russell about the latter's meetings and conversations at Elba with Napoleon. The author selects Mr. G. W. E. Russell as one of the few living men to mention, and urges him to resume his career in the House of Commons, the field in which he could give the most effective service to humanity and win the highest distinction. There are other stories full of interest of all the occupants of that crowded stage when the political and literary life of that brilliant era, which the future will know as the Victorian period, was at the summit of its greatness.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Reported Settlement.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2, 5-25 P.M.

Further advices received in New York from Paris state that the friendly representations from Great Britain and France contributed towards the Russo-Japanese settlement by treaty of which the following are said to be the bases :—

Russia accepts the two agreements made between Japan and Korea in 1896 and 1898 whereby Japan secured various rights in Korea including the maintenance of the garrison at Seoul.

Japan accepts the Russo-Chinese Treaty respecting Manchuria.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2, 8-20 P.M.

The circumstantial reports emanating from Paris of a pacific settlement and even the arrangement of terms of a Treaty between Russia and Japan have created a stir throughout Europe.

It is impossible to ascertain whether the reports are true or false, but the general opinion is that they require to be received with caution.

The Japanese Legation has received no confirmation of the reports.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The Russian warships, Tsarevitch and Bayan, have safely reached Port Arthur from Europe.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Suggestions for Development.

LORD HINDLIP'S VIEWS.

An article by Lord Hindlip has appeared in the "Nineteenth Century," in which he dwells on the great potentialities of East Africa, and urges it being made into a Colony under the Colonial office with practical and experienced men sympathising with the white settlers to assist the Commissioner.

BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

President and Ambassador.

KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE.

Sir Mortimer Durand, yesterday, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt, and in doing so informed him that the King had directed him to assure the President of his earnest desire that friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States might be maintained and strengthened.

President Roosevelt cordially reciprocated his Majesty's desire for friendship and goodwill between the two countries.

LUNATICS AT WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Roosevelt's Trials.

Two lunatics captured in the White House, Washington, have been sent to an asylum. One had planned to hypnotise the President and the other schemed to regulate the solar system.

RAND LABOUR PROBLEM.

Mine-owner's Decision.

The Transvaal Chamber of Mines have unanimously adopted a Resolution in favour of the introduction of indentured coloured labour.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Wild Speculation.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The cotton market at New York yesterday was a scene of the wildest speculation surpassing anything hitherto witnessed. The noise and turmoil were such that it was impossible to record prices.

THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

Agreement Signed.

The Junta at Panama have signed the Canal Treaty thus completing the ratification as far as Panama is concerned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Anthony Edward Cumming, of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers, is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from 11th November.

Captain and Hon. Major Charles Pratt, of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Unattached List with effect from 11th December.

The Brigadier-General Commanding regrets to have to announce the death of Veterinary Major W. R. Hagger, of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, which took place at 6-45 a.m. on Wednesday at the St. George's Hospital from Pyæmia.

The Infantry in Garrison will parade for Brigade Drill at 7-30 a.m. to-day to be drawn up on the General Parade Ground in line of columns facing East in the following order:—1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, 117th Mahrattas, 121st Pioneers, 30 paces interval between Battalions

NEPAL'S REPRESENTATIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

Rai Jai Prithni Bahadur, the representative of the Government of Nepal in British India, is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 12th instant.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The total plague mortality in India during the week ending 28th ultimo was 17,617 against 18,329 in the previous week, and 8,915 in the corresponding period of last year. The detailed figures are :—Bombay City, 47 ; Bombay Presidency, 9,791 ; Karachi, 8 ; Madras, 264 ; Calcutta, 22 ; Bengal, 685 ; the United Provinces, 1,819 ; the Punjab, 1,154 ; the Central Provinces, 2,051 ; Mysore, 673 ; Hyderabad, 792 ; Rajputana, 24 ; Central India, 975 ; Kashmir, 23 ; Coorg 1.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

EXEMPTION FROM IMPORT DUTY.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to exempt from import duty to which they are liable under the Indian Tariff Act the following agricultural implements when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, viz., winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff cutters, root cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed drills, hay tedders, and rakes.

IMPORTED CASE OIL.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT.

In reference to the procedure adopted in ascertaining the gallonage of consignments of imported case oil it appears that great diversity now exists in the procedure followed at various ports. The Government of India consider that a uniform system of measurement, should be adopted at all ports, and prescribe that the contents of one case in each five hundred cases of oil imported shall be ascertained by actual measurement, not less than two cases being tested in each consignment.

VISITORS TO MYSORE.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 3.

Lord and Lady Henry Bentinck and Lord and Lady Manners and Miss Manners who are visiting India this season will visit the Gairsoppa Falls and if possible have some shooting. They arrive here on January 4, and leave for the Falls next day. They will spend five days there and return via Mysore and Sarikero on January 30. They will be the guests of the Maharajah of Mysore.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

In the second round of the Madras Infantry Polo Tournament the Sappers team beat the Durhams by 5 goals to 2 goals and 1 subsidiary. The teams were : Sappers—Mr. Loeb, Capt Marshall, Mr. Irvine, and Mr. Wagstaff. Durhams—Mr Hartley, Mr. Mathews, Capt. Unthank, and Mr. Garsia.

The match between the Warwicks team and the Middlesex resulted in a win for the Warwicks by 3 goals and 1 subsidiary to 1 goal. The teams were: Warwicks—Captains Brewis, Toogood, Day, and Poole. Middlesex—Mr. Skaife, Capt. Heinemann, Mr. Percy Smith, and Major Hayes.

The finals now lie between the Sappers and the Warwicks.

THE BANGALORE CONCEALMENT CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Mr. Lloyd, District Magistrate, to-day, passed sentence in the case of Mrs. Annie Coombes, late of Calcutta, who was charged with rashly and negligently failing to make proper arrangements for the birth of her child on November 17th and with intentionally concealing its birth. She pleaded that she had no means to bury the child although she had telegraphed to her husband. She left him in April last.

The Court refused to accept this plea but dealt leniently with accused as the exposure itself was a considerable penalty.

Mrs. Coombes then received her sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment in a very collected manner.

THE GASPARD-NEVA TROUPE.

ANOTHER admirable performance was given last evening by the Gaspard-Neva troupe at the Novelty Theatre. Mme Neva was as vivacious and as charming as ever in her chansonettes and duettes with M. Gaspard. Both artistes brought down the house with their final contribution to the first portion of the entertainment. M. Gaspard was also in good voice, and his business was as funny as ever. The dramatic scene which followed allowed M. Renee and M. Paul Frantz a capital opportunity of displaying their histrionic ability, and they also were cordially applauded. The entertainment was largely attended. To night another entertainment will be given by the troupe.

GOLF.

THE FORTY-TWA MEDAL.

The following was the result of the second competition for the "Forty-twa" medal :—

	Gross Score.	Handicap.	Net Score.
H S Jacob	41	−2	39 winner
Osborne Marshall	40	+2	42
B Holyoak	51	−9	42
P W Cresswell	48	−5	43
C M Gray	45	Sc.	45
W L Shaw	55	−9	46
John Stiven	47	Sc.	47
E E Coombe	51	−3	48
F P West	61	−12	49
D H Brand	55	−5	50
Ralpp Kidd	54	−3	51
T C Bayly	58	−7	51
M W Fleischer	58	−7	51

Next Thursday will be played the qualifying competition for the MacDonald Cup.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. SIR JAMES MONTEATH.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES MONTEATH, Acting Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. Percy James Mead, Private Secretary; Major W. C. Beevor, medical officer ; Captain Bayford, and Captain Maynell, arrived here yesterday morning and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival being private a few officials and gentlemen were present at the station to meet his Excellency, among them being Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Bombay District ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty ; Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police; Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Captain Crawford, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. Jehanghir Dosabhoy F. Karaka, and Mr. S. G. Jayakar, Oriental Translator to Government. Sir James Monteath on alighting from the saloo shook hands with those present and accompanied by his staff drove to Government House, Malabar Hill, being escorted en route by a detachment of the Bodyguard. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

CONTEMPLATING AN ADVANCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BOHOTLE, NOVEMBER 15.

THINGS are beginning to develop but not much. The advance in a way began on October 28th. The British Mounted Infantry went up to Bohotle followed by the Native Mounted Infantry. Marsh, of the Lincolns, is commanding the British Mounted Infantry, and Brooke, of the 7th Hussars, the Native Mounted Infantry. Colonel Rennie, V. C., is commanding the mounted troops as a whole body.

On arrival at Bohotle the British Mounted Infantry went out on a scouting expedition. They have some Somalis as scouts, I understand. They have gone to Galadi, via Damot, to see if they can get any news. All the rest of the troops are sitting tight all up the line as far as Bohotle. The 52nd Sikhs are at Lower Thakh. The 27th Panjabis and 107th Pioneers are gathered together in detachment at Buroo, Ber, Plesan Rimt, and Et Deb, also Ganero. The Hampshires, I believe, are also at Et Deb. The Native Mounted Infantry with Yaos are at Bohotle. I believe the idea is to see if we can rout him out of its hand with the British Mounted Infantry. Some Yaos and Somalis make him come into the Hogab, when the troops along the line of communications would advance into the Hogab. But I don't think the Mullah will do this. We ought to have a force at Gulkaja, coming up from Obbia. Of that, I think, there is no doubt, as there is nothing to prevent the Mullah slipping away down there. The Abyssinians, they say, will stop him that way, but I don't believe they will get there in time.

I see our two boats from Berbera and three Italian gun-boats have gone to Obbia, but whether they can land in sufficient time to reach Gulkaja, and whether they can also land a sufficiently large body of men, I do not know. They would want at least 200 to 400 men to make a good show of it.

Well, I suppose, the next ten days from to-day should develop matters somewhat. Egerton must be quick, as the water question is very serious up the time. I don't think they realize the water question like the old hands. I understand that at Benao and Kinit the troops are already on a gallon a day and the dry season is not supposed to begin till January. The rains have not been so good this year. The force they have got up now is twice as large as under Manning, and if Egerton is not careful he will have great difficulties in getting them North again. I take it that what is to be done must be done within the next six weeks. Of that there is no doubt.

The 52nd Sikhs have not left Lower Sheikh, and I very much doubt if they will for the present. I really don't think that they can feed or water any more animals or troops south of Upper Sheikh. We, the 101st, are holding the Line, Las Duich, Shemli, Upper Sheikh, and Harguta. Also we have a detachment at Berbera.

Some of the native troops have been out here over a year now, and I think it is beginning to tell on the men a bit. The native troops suffer, too from having no vegetables, and they don't eat tinned fruits and jam as Britishers do. It really is a God-forsaken country, not a field or vegetable of any sort, and yet the climate and air is good, which is so strange.

It is a good country to come to for four months' shikar, as shikar is good for those that have the time to go for it.

I cannot help thinking that Egerton should have been more particular in seeing that his Engineers stored water up the line. Personally all my energies would have been spent that way. Manning was at Benao before the advance began, and I cannot see why he did not look to this. The Sapper at Obbia, on the contrary, has done real good work in the storing of water, and should get rewarded for it.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR Rajkote correspondent writes:—H. H. Maharaja Rao Saheb Sir Khengarji, G. C. I. E., of Cutch returned from Bahucharaji on the 27th ultimo. On his arrival at the Morvi railway station he was received by a deputation of his Highness Sir Waghji's chief officers consisting of Mr. Morarji Mangalji Pandya, the Dewan and Hazoor Personal Assistant, the Private Secretary, and others. A guard of honour consisting of fifty police were present. His Highness Sir Khengarji was escorted by Mr. Morarji, in the absence of H. H. Sir Waghji, who is on an official tour in the districts, and was most hospitably entertained. Sir Khengarji left for Cutch via Nawlakhi Bander in the afternoon.

Sir Khengarji's heir-apparent shortly leaves for England to prosecute his studies at the Oxford University.

Mr. Kiroshanker Bhagwanji, at present State Manager, Rajkote, has been appointed Magistrate in Surat on the reversion of Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Narayan Laud from Palitana.

The Political Agent, Halar, left Rajkote for Malia on Monday, and will make a brief stay in Morvi.

In consequence of the transference of Mr. Girdharlal Madhawrao Mr. Jiwanlal Hariiwandas is appointed Thandar and Magistrate of Malia in Halar. Mr. Jiwanlal is an able and energetic officer, and Malia is to be congratulated upon his election.

Thanks to the painstaking and hardworked police of the Morvi State four of the ten or eleven dacoits who had been raiding the Adhoi district of that State in Cutch have been brought to book. All of them have been convicted of dacoity under Section 395 of the I. P. C., two being sentenced to ten year's rigorous imprisonment and two to five years. It is to be wished that the Cutch police under its able and zealous Police Superintendent recently appointed will see that Virbhadra Kalubha Mansinhji and his associates are quickly arrested and made over to the Morvi State in whose limits they are alleged to have committed very serious depredations.

ILLNESS OF THE AGA KHAN.

WE regret to hear that H. H. the Aga Khan who has been touring in Cutch and Kathiawar has been very unwell recently. His Highness has asked and has been granted three weeks' leave of absence from attendance at the Imperial Legislative Council. He has been compelled to abandon his intended visit to his followers at Peshawar and Rawulpindi. We understand that he will proceed to Calcutta as soon as he is better to take up his duties on the Viceroy's Council.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

OPENING MEET.

THE Bombay Foxhounds opened the season yesterday morning, and Mr. J. A. Lord, who is again in command, is to be congratulated on the excellent performance of the pack under his charge.

One was glad to notice several new faces among those who assembled on the open space in front of the Jackal Club tents, which this year are more numerous than ever, and rumour has it that another camp is shortly to be started close by for the convenience of the side-saddle members of the Hunt. This, indeed, should prove a boon, for to rise at the unholy hour of 4 a. m., as has been hitherto necessary in order to catch the early train from Bombay, must assuredly be a severe tax on even the most enthusiastic.

Fom among those assembled at the fixture many familiar faces are missing, though in another few weeks we hope to see most of these out again on return from their visit home, but there is one alas ! we shall see no more, that of the late Mr. A C. Boulton, taken from us in the very prime of life. He was ever the best of sportsmen, truest of friends, and the world can ill afford to lose such as he.

The country is now entirely clear of paddy, but the grass in many places still remains uncut, concealing the many pitfalls with which the country abounds and forming a veritable trap for unwary horsemen.

One noticed that quite a lot of buildings have been erected since last season, and worse still, that curse of Fox-hunters, barbed wire fencing.

Fear of plague is, no doubt, driving out the inhabitants of Bombay to seek the purer air of the surrounding country, and even in the very grounds in which the Jackal Club stands are dotted ominous white notice boards informing us that "This land is reserved for open space," and now, where only some few years ago was naught but nature's beauty, stand many buildings marring the landscape with all their hideous crudeness, and threatening the very existence of Fox-hunting in Salsette, a fate which, heaven grant, may not befall, at least, in the lifetime of any of us.

On the arrival of the train from Bombay, which added a large contingent to those already assembled at the fixture, hounds were taken on to the thick undergrowth which skirts the melon-ground, where a Jack was speedily afoot, but the doings of this Jack are worthy of little account, for after giving us a bright little scramble of some ten minutes he was pulled down on Sahar hill.

From here hounds were taken on to the Sahar coverts where the presence of a legitimate object of pursuit was speedily announced by a burst of canine melody.

Crossing the Tulsi pipe some few hundred yards to the left of Sahar village, pursued and pursuers were soon speeding over some excellent galloping country, horses and riders alike enjoying to the full the delights of a good gallop, delights which, except for the all too short three and a-half months the season lasts, are denied to us who live in Bombay.

Running along the Coorla-Vehar road for some distance, then over some good going grassy country, went our Jack straight for the solitary hill which stands like a sentinel guarding the entrance of the beautiful Horse-Shoe Valley. Here we had a brief but welcome breather whilst hounds hunted their quarry over the hill, most of the field very wisely making a detour round the base instead of clambering up to the steep and rocky summit only to make an equally steep and rocky descent on the far side.

Once over the hill we had visions of a gallop over the grassy woodlands through which runs the big Tansa pipe, but this was not to be, for our quarry after having given us a delightful run of some thirty minutes eluded his pursuers among the many rocks which here abound.

An incident by no means devoid of humour save to the principal actor occurred as the pack and a number of the field were returning home.

Just as they hit off the Coorla-Vehar road a singular object hove in sight which on closer acquaintance was recognised as an erstwhile follower of the chase, now bereft of his steed, trudging manfully along afoot, fondly imagining himself on his way home, coat slung over his shoulder and moistened countenance of brick-red hue begotten of unwonted excercise

"The way to Santa Cruz my friend, yes, directly opposite to that on which you are travelling."

"Good heavens, I lost my pony an hour ago, and have been steadily walking away from home the whole time."

Those who have ever been compelled to undertake a lengthy journey afoot in hunting kit through Salsette will sympathise to the full with the unhappy hero of this incident.

"To point a moral and adorn a tale" let me remark for the benefit of the exceptionally numerous new members this season that should they at any time find themselves thrown out in country beyond their ken and out of sight and earshot of hounds or of some reliable guide to the country, they have only to turn their back to the sun and proceed straight ahead with the sun directly over the left shoulder.

Thus will they be infallibly guided straight to Santa Cruz, or, at any rate, to thickly populated regions in the immediate vicinity where they can readily obtain directions.

It is to be regretted that during the past two seasons the Military, so far as the hunting field is concerned, have been conspicuous by their absence, and it was with pleasure that we noticed quite a number at this our opening meet.

Hounds on returning were drawn up as is customary in front of the Jackal Club, looking a picture of fitness, no doubt having benefited by the delightfully cool weather which they have enjoyed almost from the time they landed some five weeks ago, and doing credit to the skill and care bestowed upon them by our hard-working huntsman, Stacey.

May this the first run of season 1903-1904 prove only a foretaste of many pleasant mornings in Salsette.

JACKAL.

A RAILWAY ASSAULT CASE.

LADY PASSENGER ATTACKED.

POLICE SERGEANT CONVICTED.

SERGEANT DUNCAN HARRY WALLACE, of the O & R. Railway Police, aged 25, was charged under Sections 376-511 I. P C., before Mr Justice Blair in the Allahabad High Court on the 30th ult. Mr A E. Reeves, barrister-at-law, Government Advocate for the prosecution ; and Mr. Sorabji barrister-at-law, for the defence ; while Mr. J. D. Muirhead watched the case on behalf of the O. and R. Railway.

Miss Mayne the complainant stated that after she left Lucknow she fell asleep, and was awakened by some one clutching her throat. She found a white face near hers. She related her experiences and the violence used before she pulled the alarm which stopped the train. When assistance came up she described her assailant, and then was taken down out of the carriage and was proceeding towards the guard's van when the accused was seen in another compartment of the same carriage she had been riding in. He called out and asked what was the matter. She at once said: "Why that's the man" ; and she had not the slightest doubt that he was the same man she afterwards saw in the lower court at Barabanki and now present in the dock. He injured her arm and threw her across the carriage before he escaped through the offside. It was a very wet night on September 14th, the date of the occurrence, and witnesses state that there were no Europeans in the train besides complainant and the accused. The latter held an intermediate class pass but travelled second class ; but the ticket collector who examined the pass says he was not then in any carriage but standing on the platform between the bogie and intermediate carriage. But it is admitted that he was in the second class compartment of the rear end of the bogie in which the assault took place, and which carriage had a continuous foot board the whole length of the vehicle. The bye-pass was at the rear end of the carriage, so that anyone at that end could lower or raise the gas which complainant says was lowered just before the train started and interfered with her reading. The railway officials say that the gas is not lowered by them when a compartment is occupied as passengers themselves can manipulate the gas inside their compartments as they may desire. But complainant did not do this, so it must have been done from outside.

After hearing the whole of the evidence the accused was convicted and sentenced by the Hon. Justice Blair to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. F. H. Comber, Police Officer in charge of his Highness the ex-King Thebaw, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it

Mr. W. T. Morison, I. C. S., on relief, to be Political Agent, Surat.

Mr. A. D. Brown, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Political Agent, Surat, and Administrator Sachin State.

Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes.

Captain G. C. Laing, M. B., I. M. S., Acting Superintendent, Central Prison, Yerowda, on relief by Major J. Jackson, M. B., I. M. S., acts as Superintendent, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. W. T. Pegge, retiring, pending further orders.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., on return to duty, becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

Mr. F. X. De Souza, M. A., L. L. M. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-law, I. C. S., on relief, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkhana, vice Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas, pending further orders.

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, on return to duty, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Mr. J. A. Wallinger, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara, acts as District Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. E. V. Mackay proceeding on leave, pending relief by Mr Gibbs.

Captain T. Jackson, M.B., B.S., I. M. S., becomes Superintendent of Matheran and ex-officio Assistant Collector in the Kolaba District vice Major J. B. Smith, M.B., I.M.S.

Mr. T. R. D. Bell, Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, First Grade, in charge Sind Circle, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., on relief, becomes Collector of Surat.

Mr. A. D. Brown, I.C.S., on relief is appointed Assistant Collector, Surat.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, B. A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., on completion of the General Administration Report becomes Assistant Collector Bijapur.

Mr. F. J. A. Hill, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for fourteen days.

Mr. L. S. Osmaston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on return to duty, becomes Assistant Collector, Khandesh.

Mr. Charles William Aldis Turner, on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 24th instant, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar.

Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough on medical certificate for nine months and twenty-five days.

Captain S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M. I.M.S., on return to duty, acts as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Registration District vice Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. P. J. Mead, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, in combination with furlough for one year and nine months, with effect from the 11th December, 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. George Herbert Cowan reported his arrival on the 27th instant, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar.

Mr. Bernard William Kissan reported his arrival on the 27th instant, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. John Edwin Husbands reported his arrival on the 27th instant, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bannerman M.D., B.Sc., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

A COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

A PORTRAIT OF MR. GILES, C.I.E.

On Monday evening, the portrait of Mr Giles, C.I.E. the late Commissioner in Sind, was unveiled at the Frere Hall by Mr. Cumine, the present Commissioner in Sind, in the presence of a large gathering of officials and the principal European and native residents. Mr. Cumine said he had to express the great regret with which he had heard the news of the death of Sir Charles Pritchard a former Commissioner, whose portrait adorned the Hall and who had done good work for the Province, and he (the speaker) felt certain the death would be generally deplored throughout the Province.

The Collector, in asking the Commissioner to unveil the portrait and entrust it to the Karachi Municipality, through their President, as custodians on behalf of the public of Sind, then addressed the meeting and said he had known Mr. Giles for some thirty years as a member of the service to which he belonged, and probably was his oldest friend in the Province. He gave a brief sketch of Mr. Giles' life in Sind and said there was not a corner of the Province with which the latter was unfamiliar, and that there was not a landholder or man who did not known and respect his name. Monuments of his zeal and his concern for the welfare of the people of Sind were to be found throughout its length and breadth, and the extraordinary demonstrations of public feeling, which took place upon the eve of his retirement, when the whole population congregated to do him honour and to bid him farewell, was still fresh in the memory of the public, who were desirous of having some permanent memorial of Mr. Giles ever present in their mind.

Mr. Cumine, after unveiling the portrait, said there were two points of view from which he had seen Mr. Giles, the first of which was from the point of view of his immediate successor. He began with a very high preconceived respect for his wisdom ; a deference for his opinion and a reverence for his extraordinary knowledge of the Province, and all that he had seen of Mr. Giles' work since then has but intensified that feeling and increased his admiration. He had seen him also from the point of view of a person freshly arrived without any previous knowledge of Sind. He was a man who had devoted his whole life to one of the nationalities of India ; who had served in almost every taluka of that nation's country, and made the acquaintance and earned the friendship of all that nation's leading men. Such a man Sind—now that recruiting from the Sind Commission had ceased—would never, it was to be feared, produce again.

Mr. Tahilram Khemchand, the President of the Municipality, in accepting the portrait on behalf of the Corporation and residents of the Province, said it was a great honour to the Municipality to be the recipients of the portrait. Mr. Giles was a good representative of his class who might be said to have belonged not merely to this district or that, but to the whole Province. The President said the portrait would be taken good care of and looked after in the same way as the portraits of the other distinguished administrators which were in the hall.

LORD KITCHENER'S PROGRESS.

The following telegram, dated 30th inst., from his Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in Chief in India, to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hunter, commanding the Forces, Bombay, is published in the Bombay Command Orders :—"I am very grateful to the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association for the very kind expression of good wishes. My leg is doing well, and I trust, may not long delay my pleasure of seeing the Bombay Troops."

EUROPEAN NOTES.

A GERMAN LIBEL.

LOST IN THE CATACOMBS.

ANOTHER MOTOR DISASTER.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 13.

THE trial of Lieutenant Bilse, which promises to be a most sensational affair, began this morning before a court-martial at Metz on a charge of insulting and slandering his superior officers. Lieutenant Bilse, who has been in the army for seven years wrote a novel on his experiences, entitled "In a small Garrison Town." He applied for his discharge from the army, but by an error of his publisher the book appeared before the discharge had been granted, with the result that Lieutenant Bilse was arrested. The book describes the regiment in which Lieutenant Bilse served, and the fictitious names given to the principal characters do not in any way conceal their identity. The colonel is portrayed as a coarse, brutal individual, controlled by his mistress, the wife of one of his captains. Too cowardly to fight a duel, he allows his mistress to extricate him from the affair by a tissue of falsehoods. This puts him altogether in her power, and she uses her influence to secure her husband's rapid advancement. Incidentally she bullies all the officers of the regiment, beats the men with a horse-whip, and swears at them like a trooper. The wife of another captain systematically conducts liaisons with three other officers of the regiment. Finally, the husband who is fully aware of his wife's conduct, is forced by chance to fight a duel with one of her three lovers, who shoots him and cripples him for life. The captain's wife then elopes with another lover, and they sink together to the lowest depths, committing suicide together. Lieutenant Bilse's book reveals the German officer as a man who gives a word of honour only to break it. The officers slander each other, cheat at cards, borrow dishonestly, without any intention of paying their debts, and resort to fraud to obtain the funds necessary for their excesses of dissipation. Lieutenant Bilse describes cases of soldiers being driven to desertion by their officers' cruelty. One private committed suicide to escape further maltreatment, while another was crippled for life by blows which an officer dealt him. Those soldiers who escape these extreme of fate leave the army with a burning hatred of officers, of discipline, and of everything connected with militarism. They are ripe for the reception of revolutionary doctrine, and swell the ranks of the Socialist party.

A party of tourists had an experience of the most startling character in the Catacombs of Paris on Saturday last. The party, which consisted of twenty-five persons, nineteen of whom were English and American, were lost for over two hours in the underground passage in the midst of piles of grinning skulls and stacks of human bones. When ultimately they found their way out the ladies were on the verge of collapse and all were suffering from nervous shock. For some years past the Catacombs have been recognised as dangerous. Formerly visitors were allowed to enter unattended, and were merely told to follow a broad black band which is painted along the roof. By following this instruction they were able to find an exit a couple of miles away. Owing however to several mysterious disappearances of tourists and to the ground having given way under several of the labyrinthine galleries it was decided that visitors should be admitted only when accompanied by a guide. On Saturday last a large party entered the Catacombs at the Rue Denfert-Rochereau entrance. They were accompanied by a guide and carried lighted candles. After wandering along the dark narrow passages for some time an Englishman stopped to examine some curious inscriptions and a crowd gathered round. When they started again the guide and rest of the party had disappeared. An American lady Mrs. Frederic Brady who was one of the party states that after having gone on for twenty minutes without finding their friends the Englishman who had been the cause of the trouble admitted that he had lost his way. Then several of the ladies began to cry. Some of the party were afraid to go forward but others urged that they must press on to find an outlet before the candles burnt out. The scene was one of indescribable confusion. The men shouted in the hope of making those who had gone on ahead hear but there was no answer and the party in a state of greatest excitement wandered on through passage after passage turning in and out amid the piles of human bones. This went on for an hour and a half and some of the candles were burning very low. Mme. Chambronty, a French lady, who had been in the Catacombs several times before at last noticed a spring of water and exclaimed in broken English that she knew the way. For another twenty minutes the visitors followed her and when nearly all the candles had gone out they came to an exit. But it was locked and there was another cry of despair. Happily some keepers who evidently thought that all visitors had left appeared and unlocked the iron gates. According to rule the men in charge are ordered to count the number of visitors who enter and leave the Catacombs but this precaution is evidently neglected. For the future it has been decided that visitors shall be accompanied by two guides, one of whom will go in front of and the other will follow a party.

It is reported on high authority that the Kaiser's physicians have seized the opportunity offered by his Majesty's temporary disablement through the recent operation to warn him seriously that he must husband his strength more carefully in the future, as it appears that, apart from the throat trouble, he is physically run down. This is the result of the ceaseless, restless energy with which the Emperor devotes himself to the service of the Fatherland. The Kaiser is one of the hardest workers in Germany. He rises early, every moment of the day is occupied, and he sits far into the night dealing with the affairs of State. During the fifteen years of his reign he has systematically overworked himself, and robbed himself of necessary sleep to accomplish his burdensome duties. He has also over-strained his voice by talking too much in a loud tone. In his own home, in interviews with his Ministers, in social intercourse with his invited guests the Kaiser talks incessantly, and talks well, on every subject, as all who have been to court testify. When the Emperor visits a garrison town he generally dines with the officers' corps, and on such occasions frequently entertains the company for hours together with his conversation. The same thing was noticed at the recent meeting between the Czar and Kaiser at Wiesbaden. During the gala performance at the opera, and on other occasions when the two monarchs appeared in public together, the Kaiser talked all the time to the Czar who only responded in monosyllables. Henceforth the Kaiser will have to talk less, and to pitch his voice in a lower tone.

The frightful smash which took place at the little town of Gaillon, on the Paris-Havre railway line, will doubtless furnish the Parisians with another argument for Legislative restriction upon automobile performances. Reckless driving is one of the worst nuisances and dangers of the streets of Paris. The accident, however, was not, in the first place attributable to mere speed. A thick fog was the immediate cause of it. Still, the fact that there was a fog should have made the competitors on the Gaillon course doubly cautious. The automobile that came to grief is said to have been running at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour! Its driver, M. Danjan, was one of the most experienced and successful in France. His friend and comrade in many a competition, M. Brasier, one of the directors of the Richard-Brasier automobile establishment, started on the Gaillon course a few seconds before M. Danjan. M. Danjan drove a light machine, in which he had come off victorious in the recent race at Dourdan. He promptly put up speed. In the meantime, M. Brasier, who, as already said, was in advance, slackened his pace, and was about to stop. The mist was so thick that he could see no more than a few yards ahead of him. M. Danjan unaware of what had happened, kept up his terrific pace. All of a sudden he distinguished his friend Brasier's machine close in front. He swerved to the left. But in doing so, he came into collision with a heap of sand and dead leaves. His automobile —at its sixty-five miles an hour—bounded up, turned over, pirouetted like a child's ball. M. Danjan was crushed beneath it. His companion, M. Edmond Chocolle, was pitched out and escaped with his life. When extricated from beneath the machine M. Danjan was still breathing. In a minute or two he was dead. The poor, mangled body was scarcely recognisable.

The juge d'instruction, M. André, has commanded M. Jacques Lebaudy, the Emperor of the Sahara, who is at present in England, to appear before him on Saturday next to answer to charges of having placed the lives of French citizens in danger by his recent exploits on the Saharan coast. According to the Petit Parisien, if his majesty refuses to attend he will be arrested, and an extradition warrant will be applied for. One of the sailors whom M. Lebaudy deserted among the Moors has died since returning to France. His Majesty suggests that the claim brought against him by the deserted sailors is not a case for the French courts, but one for arbitration by the Hague tribunal or by some other independent State. Mr. Fordyce, correspondent of the "Journal" in London, who served in the French army with the Emperor, has interviewed his Majesty. The Emperor told him that no newspaper would be permitted in his dominions except one—an official gazette, conducted in the interests of the empire. As regards returning to France, the question was really too absurd. He was at war with France, and would arm cruisers—some way—and proceed to the bombardment of Cherbourg. Asked whether he would not go back to perform his military service as required by law, M. Lebaudy explained that no Sovereign was ever known to serve a foreign country. On being reminded that he was a Frenchman, he replied that certainly he was formerly of French nationality, but that since ascending the throne he was a Saharan. A brilliant idea suddenly struck the monarch of the desert. Are you well in with Edward VII.? he asked. Staggered by the suddenness of the question the interviewer stammered: Well, we see each other very rarely. In fact, I see him at times, but he has not as yet honoured me with a glance in my direction. This was enough to show what an unprofitable person had sought an audience, and the Emperor at once put an end to the interview.

Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, declared that the evening spent at the Vatican on the night of the fire was one of the most interesting of his life. The Prince was at one time the city councillor on whom the firemen depended, so he takes a special interest in them, and always turns up at all the fires—few to be sure—in Rome. He was at dinner when the news of the Vatican fire came by telephone, and five minutes later saw him speeding towards the Apostolic Palace. Perhaps it is better to give his own words of what followed as he related it to me:—"At the Bronze Door I was challenged, but my reply, "fireman," gained me the entree. Fancy a fireman in evening dress and white cravat! But evidently the Swiss Guard put me down as an Italian 'freak,' and I went on my way rejoicing. But better still was to come. As I turned a corner I came upon a chain of men handing buckets of water: Swiss Guards, priests, Italian firemen, papal gendarmes, laymen, and the most picturesque confusion; and I was drinking in the unusual interest of the scene when a pump burst, and I was struck square in the chest and face. For the moment, I, at least, was extinguished. I stayed there until midnight, being treated with the most exquisite courtesy, even the Secretary of State, I am sure, forgetting at the moment certain speeches of mine at the breach at Porta Pia (where the Italians took the Eternal City from the Holy See,) although I was most conscious of them. It was an experience,' and a really pleasant one.

The Eternal City, usually phlegmatic, is beginning to wake up in the matter of her art treasures. The beginning of the trouble arose from the insane order to scrape, actually scrape, the celebrated group of the "Horse Tamers," which some maintain is the work of Phidias. Not only is one of the most precious works of art, it is complained, left open to the changes of climate and storm, but it is even scraped by ignorant hands. Then came the Vatican fire, and the very real danger to the most valuable and unique library in the world, and now, on the top of that, is the authentic news that the new Secretary of State at the Vatican has installed himself in the celebrated Borgia apartment. Can vandalism go farther? Those who go to visit the Cardinal Secretary of State are on thorns all the time at seeing the great masterpieces of Pinturicchio treated with little respect, furniture laid against them, in some cases none too gently, while of course the servants are free to do what they wish. The people are up in arms, and are seriously saying that the art treasures of the Vatican belong to the world, and that is the way they are treated it is time they were put into more careful and capable hands. It is plain to be seen that if Pius loves music, he does not care for the sister art—painting.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW.

A meeting of delegates, convened by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to consider the question of the comfort and convenience of third-class passengers using that railway took place at the Canning College, Lucknow, on Monday. Mr. H. P. Burt, Manager of the O. and R. Railway, said a pamphlet had been prepared, summarizing the proposals sent in for consideration by the Conference, one suggestion made was that separate accommodation should be provided for no less than fourteen different sections of the travelling public. Were effect given to that proposal, Mr. Burt said, the result would be that if a train was stopped at Benares and the accommodation set apart for high class Hindus was filled up by a party of Brahmins proceeding to Hardwar and at the next stopping place more high class Hindus wished to travel the latter would have to be left behind, as although there might be ample room in other parts of the train they could not occupy accommodation reserved for other castes or religions. Mr. Burt pointed out that the Conference was not one for all India, but was purely a local Conference convened by the O. and R. Railway. The idea of holding the Conference had not emanated from Government, and must not therefore be looked upon as committing Government to take action upon the resolutions passed.

Mr. Hardy said that over one hundred and twenty proposals under twenty-one separate heads had been made for improving the comfort and convenience of third-class passengers and it would be necessary if any results were to follow, to concentrate attention on the most important.

A sub-committee, consisting of five delegates from each district, of five visitors, and two from the press was formed to eliminate such proposals as were considered unpractical.

The Conference was adjourned.

The sub-committee met on Wednesday to consider the proposals for reforms in the 3rd class railway traffic. The suggestions received were cut down to 46, and it was decided that proper waiting rooms should be provided for 3rd class passengers, and telegrams sent for refreshments if required; in cases where luggage was left behind the same should be telegraphed for at the railway's expense; the railway should also wire to relatives of passengers travelling unattended in case of illness or other mishap; the maximum number of passengers in reserved compartments should be 6, in ordinary compartments 8, goods wagons should not be used for passengers, 3rd class passengers should be admitted to platforms 15 minutes before the arrival of trains, and half an hour before the departure of trains at junctions; each train should be provided with a complaint book, and a complaint book should be kept at the principal stations; separate cooking accommodation should be provided for Hindus and Mahomedans, and two Brahmans and one Bhistee should be attached to each train to supply passengers with drinking water; doors of 3rd class carriages should not be locked. Time tables should be translated into the vernacular for sale, and should also be posted at the principal stations, and the Railway Act in the vernacular posted in each carriage. A 4th class for coolies and others at reduced rates should be formed. Other proposals dealt with latrine arrangements, fixed rates for coolie hire, the issue of return tickets, and provision of separate accommodation for Europeans travelling 3rd class; third class passengers should be allowed to travel by mail on journeys of over 200 miles. Regarding 3rd class female passengers, it was decided that there should be separate ingress and egress for females at large stations, and a female officer should be engaged in each train to assist females in getting in or alighting from the carriages. The doors of compartments for females should open inwards, and the windows and doors be fitted with glass and ventilators. Coolies and palkis should be allowed on the platforms before the arrival of trains, and waiting rooms for native ladies should be fitted with requisite furniture. Orphans should travel at half ordinary rates. There should be raised platforms at all stations.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE IN DHOBI TALAO.

HOW THE DISEASE SPREADS.

THE reports of the Divisional Health Officers for the past quarter contain an account of an outbreak of pneumonic plague in Dhobi Talao, which is instructive as showing how the disease may be conveyed from one locality to another. The report States:—There was a small but serious outbreak of pneumonic plague in Dhobi Talao Section, the history of which is most instructive as it illustrates not only the intensely infectious and fatal nature of this form of the disease, but also shows how a serious outbreak may follow as the result of a failure to recognize the specific nature of the first case or cases of this form of pneumonia. In this outbreak the infectious nature of the disease was not recognized until several deaths had occurred and consequently no precautions were taken to prevent its spread. The history of the outbreak is as follows:—On July 11th at Amboli in Salsette a Roman Catholic priest was taken ill with plague pneumonia, which was not recognized as such at the time, although three of his servants were similarly attacked and died within two days. The infection was then brought to Bombay by the priest's brother and nephew who went to Amboli to attend the priest during his illness. After his death they returned to their house No. 83, Churniwady, where on July 17th the nephew was attacked and died on the 19th. On the 19th the priest's brother was attacked and died on the 22nd. Neither of these cases were recognized as plague pneumonia by the medical man in attendance, who gave certificates of death from pneumonia only. A friend who attended the priest's brother was attacked on July 21st and died on the 23rd at his house No. 404, Lohar Street. Another man who attended the priest's brother was attacked on July 23rd and died at 76, Trinity Street. This case was reported by the medical man in attendance as one of plague pneumonia. Enquiries were at once made by the Health Department, who were enabled to follow up the further cases and put a stop to the outbreak. Dr. Britto, the District Registrar, in the course of his enquiries as to the source of infection in the one case that had been reported by the medical attendant, found the wife of the priest's brother lying ill from the disease in her house No. 83, Churniwady. She had been attacked on July 23rd. Her sputum was examined bacteriologically and under the microscope and was found to be full of plague bacilli, thus confirming the diagnosis. She died on July 25th. Meanwhile her daughter went to some friends in Colaba, where she developed the disease and eventually died in the Modikhana Hospital. This case had been traced at once and she was immediately removed to the Modikhana Hospital and the house in Colaba disinfected, thus preventing any further cases occuring there. From both the cases at No. 76, Trinity Street, and No. 404, Lohar Street, second cases occurred in the houses but no further spread took place as both houses were vacated and disinfected. A priest who attended the death-beds of the earlier cases also died of plague pneumonia, but every precaution, was taken against the spread of the disease in this case, the other priests recognizing it as one of plague pneumonia, although it was not certified as such by the medical attendant. Another case was found at Dadar, the disease having been contracted when visiting one of the cases described above. Proper precaution taken by the Health Department in this case also prevented any further spread of the disease. The outbreak was thus controlled by July 27th, i.e., 4 days after the District Registrar, Dr. Britto, first received information of the nature of the disease. The prompt action that was taken by Dr. Britto and the Health Department controlled an outbreak of this most infectious form of plague, which otherwise probably might have spread far and wide. In a fortnight 14 cases of plague pumonia occurred, all of which died and of these the 10 cases in Bombay were all directly traced to infection from the priest at Amboli and the outbreak was only checked when the Health Department got information of the cases and was able to deal with them by sending them to Hospital disinfecting the infected rooms clothes etc., and sending all contacts and persons living in the infected houses to camp.

A VILLAGE WITCH.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

MR. J. J. HEATON, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in August last, convicted Pandu Dhurma and three others of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The four accused were charged before the Sessions Judge with the murder of a woman named Janni, the wife of one Kahadia. They admitted that they ill-treated her until she died, but maintained that they did not intend to kill her. In their village she was accounted a witch, and had once about a year ago been driven out of the village, apparently because the villagers were afraid to have her living among them. She had, however, returned after a month. Indignation was freshly aroused against her by the death of the wife of accused No. 1 whose abhorrence of the woman had reached a high pitch, he said, because he believed she had killed both his wives three of his daughters and six of his bullocks. Accused 3 and 4 participated in the assault on the woman because they were brothers of the wife of accused No. 1. Accused No. 2 was a village watchman and seemed to have had no personal grudge against the woman. But the assault on her, Mr. Heaton said was more than a purely personal matter; it seemed to have been treated to some extent as a village matter. For all the accused said the patel of the village was present at the discussion when they decided to get rid of the witch and was present and took part in the assault, though he went away before she was killed. If this be true and Mr. Heaton had no reason to disbelieve it, it was natural enough to find a village watchman concerned in the matter. The story told by the accused to the magistrate a few days after the occurrence and never since repudiated by them was that they four and the patel went to the woman's house and there beat her with sticks. They said she received one blow on the forehead which bled whereupon the patel told one of them to cover the blood stains on the ground with cowdung whilst this was being done the woman left the house and walked some distance into the fields. The four accused but the patel followed her and again beat her with sticks whilst accused No. 4 kicked her twice. Thereupon she died. It was quite clear to Mr. Heaton's mind that the accused meant that she died suddenly. By the time a post mortem examination was made the body was so far decomposed that all indications of injury to the softer parts had disappeared; and it was impossible to ascertain whether the spleen had been injured or whether the woman's heart had been affected. The blow on the forehead was not a very severe one. There could be little doubt, Mr. Heaton said, that she died of the combined effect of the injuries. The accused in answer to the Sessions Judge said they did not intend to kill her. They were convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and were sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for seven years each.

Their lordships on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case reduced the sentence to four years' rigorous imprisonment in the case of each of the four accused.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SUICIDE IN BOMBAY.

MILITARY OFFICER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

LIEUTENANT K. M. WOOLLCOMBE, of the 121st Pioneers, residing in the regimental mess-house at Marine Lines, Bombay, committed suicide on Wednesday night by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased officer, who was about twenty-seven years of age, having been pronounced by a medical board to be fit for active service, was to go to Somaliland next Saturday or Monday. He was, however, much troubled by the pain in his right foot, which had been sprained by his having accidentally fallen from his horse about eight weeks ago, and he feared that the painful foot might prevent him from going to Somaliland. On Wednesday night he had dinner with other officers at the regimental mess. He was then in the best of spirits but complained that his foot was rather painful that night. After dinner he retired apparently to his room, and a few minutes after that, about half past 10 o'clock, a report of fire-arms was heard from the direction of his room. Lieutenant Connor at once went upstairs and found the deceased lying on the verandah in a pool of blood, with a revolver on his left side. The deceased died in about a minute. On the body being examined it was found that the deceased had fired the revolver right within his mouth, the bullet making the exit at the back of the skull.

Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday morning at the regimental mess-house, Marine Lines, relative to the death of the deceased.

Lieutenant A. D. Connor, of the 121st Pioneers, stated that the deceased was a lieutenant in the same regiment, and was about twenty-seven years old. They both lived in the regimental mess-house at Marine Lines. About eight weeks ago the deceased had a fall from his horse in Bombay and sprained the tendon of his right foot. He was in hospital for seven weeks having just come out about a week ago. When he came from the hospital he used to walk about, but latterly he complained of pain in his foot. He said to witness on Wednesday he was afraid that this foot would knock him over for Somaliland. Witness told him it would be all right if he rested a bit. About a week ago, (last Friday) the deceased went before a medical board with a view to being sent to Somaliland. They reported him as all right. He was going to Somaliland either next Saturday or Monday. He was very keen on it, and the only thing that worried him was that his foot might prevent him from going. He was of a cheerful disposition. Before dinner on Wednesday evening he was in the best of spirits. Witness saw him just before mess, and he said his foot was rather painful that night. He sat during dinner with a slipper on his right foot. After dinner, when they got off, witness went up to the deceased and asked him how his foot was. He said it was rather painful. Witness told him he had better rest it. Witness walked out with him to the front verandah and left him there to go and play snooker pool. About ten minutes afterwards, that was about 10-30 p.m., witness heard a noise like a cracker. Lieut. Scott came into the billiard-room and said to witness: "Did you hear that sound? Where is Woollcombe? You had better go up and see him." Witness went upstairs, called and out the deceased's name. He looked into his room, but did not find him. He then went into his own room, and came out on the front verandah, where he saw something lying on the ground. It was the deceased. Witness went up and put his arm round him and spoke his name. He then saw blood under his head and a revolver. He could not tell if the deceased was dead. His head was on one side. There were no lights on the verandah. Witness came downstairs and went up to Colonel Sarkies, I. M. S., and told him Woollcombe was rather bad. He also asked him to come and see him. Colonel Sarkies went upstairs with him. Witness took a lamp from the deceased's room and another lamp, and placed them by the deceased. Colonel Sarkies felt his pulse and touched his head. The deceased then opened his mouth apparently convulsively. Colonel Sarkies then told witness to go downstairs. Witness did so and informed the Adjutant about the matter. Witness was a very intimate friend of the deceased. His pecuniary affairs were straight. He had paid off his debts and had had an advance of three months' pay before going on active service. The only motive witness could think of for suicide was that the deceased feared his foot might prevent him from going to Somaliland. On Wednesday week witness talked with the deceased after mess, when the latter said: "If my foot does not get better I shall do something foolish." Witness did not lay particular stress on it. The deceased thought it a piece of good luck to be ordered to go to Somaliland and was well pleased about it. Witness remembered nine or ten months ago, when the deceased had some small trouble, he said he would blow his brains out. Witness knew that the deceased had in his room a revolver just like one produced before the jury.

Lieutenant A. C. Ellis, of the 121st Pioneers and Adjutant of the Regiment, corroborated the last witness. He added that the deceased told him a month ago that he had been in pecuniary difficulties but they had been settled up. Witness knew of no other difficulties. The deceased seemed to be of a cheerful, happy-go-lucky disposition. Witness should have thought him the last person in the world to commit suicide. On Wednesday night witness looked into the deceased's room and found on his dressing-table Rs. 685 in notes and cash under a handkerchief. He also saw a cheque counterfoil for Rs. 500, the last of his cheque book dated Wednesday payable to self. The cheque-book was one of King King and Company. Witness looked in all prominent places in the room for a letter relating to this act, but found nothing.

Colonel John Sarkies, I. M. S., Medical Officer of the 121st Pioneers, said when he was taken upstairs by Lieutenant Connor he saw the deceased lying on the ground of the verandah. He was just breathing his last. There was a pool of blood round his head and a revolver at his left side. His pulse was beating feebly. A minute later he died. Witness made an examination of the body in the morning, and found a wound of exit well-marked at the lower part of the back of the skull. On opening the mouth witness found the tongue wounded and charred and clots of blood inside the mouth. He traced the wound of the exit and it led in the direction of the mouth. Witness thought the revolver must have been fired right within the mouth. The deceased was bitten by a mad dog about three years ago, and he and witness were treated together at Kasauli about the same time. Witness was of opinion that the cause of death was shock and hæmorrhage from a gunshot wound in the head.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while temporarily of unsound mind.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	1	19
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	5	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	12	8	80
Total plague deaths to date	263,192	215,727	
Same date last year	22	21	105

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 2nd December was as under:—Bangalore, 1,004 doses.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of the ill. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE Dolphin dinner which Mr. Balfour attended is one of the three eaten annually in Bristol on November 13, in commemoration of Edward Colston. Born in Bristol in 1636, and dying in 1721, he was a West India merchant, who devoted the greater part of his wealth to charity. He built and endowed many almshouses and schools, which still flourish, in the western city. As he spent much of his time in London, he also assisted metropolitan charities. Almshouses and a school of his founding still exist at Mortlake and Sheen; to his old school, Christ's Hospital he gave £2,000, and to St. Bartholomew's Hospital he gave £5,000. He presented £6,000 to Queen Anne Bounty Fund. Colston's known public charities were over £70,000 and in private gifts he was equally generous. In politics he was a Tory, and for the three years 1710-1713 he was senior Member of Parliament for Bristol.

In 1749 the Bristol Tories formed the Dolphin Society to commemorate Colston's life and carry on his charities. Nine years later a similar society, the Grateful, of no political colour was formed and in 1769 the Whigs established the Anchor Society in honour of Colston, bitter Tory though he had always been. Every since these three societies have met on November 13 (Colston's birthday) and after attending church have dined and made a collection for charitable purpose. The £4,000 thus raised is spent in providing old-age pensions of 5s. a week for aged men and women. The day is specially marked by the churches. Bristol in turn maintaining a muffled peal of bells from midnight to midnight. The conversion of these Colston dinners to political ends is of modern origin. At one of them, the late Samuel Morley, M.P., prepetrated his only epigram: Society, he said, would certainly be all the better if political views were always advocated with charity, and if all charity were politic.

The new Duchess of Roxburghe's eperiences since her debut in 1887 up to the time of the definite announcement of her engagement to her present husband must have been of a varied description if we are to believe the American papers. Many of Europe's aristocracy sought to honour Miss Goelet with an offer of marriage. Miss Goelet received the various princes, barons, dukes, lords, earls, and marquises, says the "New York World," with charming courtesy and then—refused each one. A partial list of victims to the American heiress's charms is given, and includes a half-dozen English novels—including Lord Scott—and even one prince, Prince Henry of Orleans, Prince Hugo Hohenlohe, Prince Heinrich von Hanau and the Grand Duke Boris of Russia. There does not happen to be any Lord Scott in the British peerage except the Duke of Buccleuch, who has been happily married for forty-four years, but that is a detail with which the American Press does not concern itself.

Is it proposed to give votes to our cannibal fellow-country-men? is a question that most people would suppose could only be put by a member of a Gilbertain Parliament. Yet it was actually addressed the other day by a member of the Commonwealth House of Representative to the new Prime Minister, Mr. Deakin. And there was some substantial foundation for the query, too, strange as it sounds in our ears. For Downing-street has handed over British New Guinea which contains a considerable number of cannibals to the Government of the Commonwealth, and it is now part and parcel of the great Australian Federation under its new title of Territory of Papua. But Mr. Deakin does not contemplate an early enfranchisement of its cannibal citizens. Like the territories of the American Commonwealth, Papua will have to serve a long term of probation and the non-cannibal white settlers will have to increase their number very considerably before the new territory can be admitted to full Federal privileges.

There will be general satisfaction at the award of the much-coveted Davy medal of the Royal Society to Professor and madame Curie, the distinguished Poles who discovered radium and are now working hard at the subject in Paris, the city of their adoption. For the moment the question whether there is radium in the sun is exsiting perhaps the greatest interest. Professor Curie and his wife—the lady made the actual discovery, and presumably, will look upon the better half of the medal as hers—have not yet attacked this particular question, but it has been approached by Sir William and Lady Huggins, who are studying the spectrum of radium. There is every reason to believe that radium will be found in the sun, as clearly pointed out in the Scientific Notes of a contemporary and if so the ladies may well be proud of their share in allotting longer life to our luminary, and therefore a longer future for mankind.

The clock tower of the Palace of Westminster is gradually emerging from the scaffolding which has now for a couple of months enveloped its summit, and if the result does not seem commensurate with the great expense which has been incurred, that is no doubt due to the absence of sunshine to show off the new gilding. Just fifty-one years have passed since the Houses of Parliament were completely opened for business, and though repairs are constantly going on in one part or another of the great building, it is only at rare intervals that a thorough overhauling of the structure is made. That is now going on, and yesterday work was started on the Victoria Tower, beginning with the painting of the flagstaff. The artist who was doing this irresistibly reminded one of a very small monkey on a very large stick.

Mr. H. W. Lucy has been freely discoursing to a New York lady interviewer on the subject of humour, English and American. You Americans, he said, are very savage in your humour. You have no pity in your personalities, and not often much politeness. The lady journalist at once proceeds to show that she has taken the hints and learnt the lesson. Having, as she says, saturated herself with the proper Punch atmosphere, she proceeds to describe Mr. Lucy as a little wisp of a man with a large, fluffy white head, which he tosses back habitually with an air of extreme self-reliance. Self-reliant, too, is the disposition of his hair, which rears itself heavenward in a cluster of petals like an overblown water-lily. His eyes are small, blue, and weak-looking, and so on. When asked what he thought of American humour, he looked bored and was anything but complimentary. The remark that Punch was not regarded as a comic paper by Americans did not apparently make him more genial, and he turned from humour to politics.

The Romance of a Great Newspaper is the title of a lecture which Mr. Alfred Harmsworth has written to be included in the Woodbury Lantern Lecture Bureau's new feature for the season, and it made its first appearance before a large audience at the St. James's Hall. You should get a piano, Thack, was the advice offered to the author of "Vanity Fair" when he took to lecturing, and this step had wisely been adopted by the promoters of the lecture. To free admission was added the attraction of a capital musical programme, during which Miss Eva Mylott, the Australian contralto, made her first appearance in England. Mr. J. C. Foulger delivered the lecture, capitally illustrated, with effect, but it does not tell quite all of the romances which the "Daily Mail" has published from time to time.

A recent note on the vexed question of ladies' hats in theatres recalls to our correspondent a vivid impression left on his mind in connection with the Wagner representations in the great theatre at Bayreuth. Silence and darkness, as most people know, reign in the auditorium during the performances, and there is something quite startling about the sudden transformation when the last trumpet sounds, the lights are turned out, and all voices are hushed in the vast arena. At this supreme moment our correspondent heard two sounds successive and distinct; first a clatter, short and sharp the noise of some thousands of seats (for the whole audience had been on its feet) being let down simultaneously. This was followed by a longdrawn "whish." What is that? he whispered to his friend. It is the ladies pulling out their hatpins, he whispered back. Ladies must remove their hats at Bayreuth. But they wait until it is dark before they do it.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory?" Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
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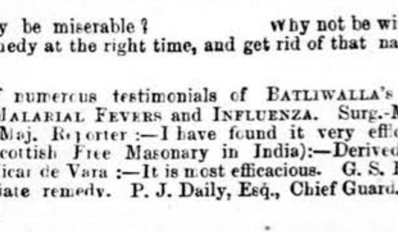

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M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

"Always leave a margin," is an economical maxim of great value (writes a "Society Butterfly") But how easy it is to preach, and how difficult it always seems to practice; Margins must be arranged with care, and we have first to discover what we can most easily do without. And in dress the problem is one of the hardest to solve. It applies with equal exactness to the woman who spends a thousand a year on her frocks, as to her less fortunate sister whose allowance is limited to a humble fifty pounds per annum. Rain has many drawbacks, but it gives one time for reflection, and in the record downpour of last week, I pondered deeply on the question of ways and means, and why it seems next to impossible to keep within the limits of one's dress money. The conclusion I arrived at was that we spend too much on trifles, and on everey sort of attractive fantaisie. It's not the gowns, cloaks, and hats that bring us to grief, but rather the blouses, belts, ties, topknots, fans. flowers, purse-bags and parasols—every sort and kind of fascinating fallal. These are things that the wise woman admires and avoids. Yet, alas; how alluring they are, and especially so this present winter.

Blouses seem an oft-told tale, and I began to think that we had seen the last of them. But like other useful articles of dress, to wit, fur boas, sailor hats, and tailor-made coats and skirts, they disappear only to return again with renewed health and vitality. The shirts and blouses of 1903 are certainly prettier than any of their forbears. Shirts of the unlined persuasion, for wearing beneath coats and boleros, are made in soft, washing silks inlet with cream laces, and adorned with fine stitchery, which in days of old was known by the homely name of "herringbone" work. Others are fashioned of fine cambric. adorned with dainty embroideries in silk, mauve, green, rose, and fawn colour. Shirts, such as these, have been made for Lady Chelsea, one of our cleverest and smartest dressers. At a certain shop, some master-mind has thought out a cunning invention, Coats of sable and moleskin are to be the favourite fur garments of the coming winter. Well, this faiseur has designed chiffon blouses that match exactly in colour the moleskin, sable, and chinchilla furs, so that the wearer can throw open her coat and display a soft, becoming blouse that harmonises with the general effect. For it is now an accepted fact that the skirt must correspond with the coat; a grey coat, a grey skirt; a sable bolero, a brown "tail" and so on. And these chiffon blouses are the finishing touch to the perfect harmony of a well thought-out costume.

We must be 1830 or perish in obscurity. The dinner-gowns of to-day are cut with the round decollete effect of seventy years ago; and a smart dressmaker has brought out some pretty scarfs to complete the picture of the past. These scarfs are in fine cream lace, long, narrow, and perfectly straight made decorative with dainty ribbon-work in delicate well-contrasted colourings. They must be worn thrown lightly over the shoulders, in a graceful, neglige, old-world fashion—the exact style can be copied from a Book of Beauty of the thirties. These scarfs cost three guineas each, and are a serious example of the snare of tempting trivialities. Many other charming things have appeared in lace. There are ties for the neck, to protect our poor uncovered throats, that the fur stoles leave cold and unprotected. Some of these are made up in bows and ends, while others are small, straight lace scarfs, to be knotted in front by the deft fingers of the wearer. One dressmaker has introduced lace sashes to pass around the waists of evening gowns, and either float on the skirt at the back or be caught up by a flower or perhaps a jewelled ornament. Veils of real lace are another winter fantaisie, but these must be left till another week.

London is reaching the summit of its winter season. Fox-hunting has commenced with the famous meet at Kirby gate. Weather seems in a semi-repentant mood.

The Duke of Duchess of Teck have arrived at Windsor for the winter season. She was Lady Margaret Grosvenor—known to her intimates as Lady "Meg"—a daughter of the late Duke of Westmin ster and is sister to Lady Chesham and Lady Ormonde. In her early days at Eaton Hall, she afforded a perfect example of gracious, graceful patrician girlhood. She is rather pretty, fair, with brown hair, dark blue eyes, a slight figure, and the most winning of manners. Her marriage with the Duke of Teck—then Prince Adolphus of Teck—took place in 1894 during the life-time of his popular parents. Prince "Dolly" of Teck, handsome, debonair, and Serene Highness, proved a successful wooer; and in those days the daughter of a rich and powerful English duke seemed by no means despised as the possible bride of a poor but eligible princeling. The wedding was celebrated at Eaton Hall with considerable ceremony, and attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, then Duke and Duchess of York, The marriage has proved of the happiest; there are several children, and the eldest little girl is a god-daughter of the late Queen Victoria. Since that time, the position of the young couple has changed and improved; indeed, at some future day, they will find themselves on the steps of a throne. The Duke of Teck is Captain in the First Life Guards and has been alloted Henry III's Tower as his Windsor residence. The Duchess loves country life, gardens, dogs and horses rides well, and can give a good account of herself in the hunting-field.

Lord and Lady Lonsdale have returned to England from a prolonged tour round the world. Lady Lonsdale was Lady Grace Gordon, and is sister to Lord Huntley and to Lady Ancaster. Her marriage to Lord Lonsdale—then Mr. 'Hughie" Lowther—took place in 1878. She is a good type of a "gay Gordon" a tall, pleasant-faced woman, with a fresh complexion, and dark hair and eyes. Lady Lonsdale is as fond of horses and hunting as her husband. She does not care for Society or for London, but prefers the grass country at Barlebthorpe, near Oakham, to stately Lowther or to the grandeurs of Carlton House Terrace. When at Lowther she usually drives about with four horses, postilions, and out-riders; but the canary-coloured carriages—irreverently called mustard-pots—are drawn by fine chestunt horses and look exceedingly smart. Great state is maintained at Lowther Castle, mixed with a certain patriarchal simplicity. The Church is in the park, not far from the house, It has for generations past been a custom of the Lowther to sit and sing with the choir, so Lord and Lady Lonsdale are to be seen, not in their private gallery with the house party, but seated in plain, high-backed red-cloth chairs near the choristers. Lowther Castle contains many treasures; among these is the historic carpet, made on the estate at some remote period; the Gobelin tapestries and the Japanese silk curtains are unique; and the gold plate is finer than that owned by any private person in England.

Miss. Mary Hughes has left London for Kinmel Park her father's place in North Wales. This lady is a daughter of Mr. Hugh Hughes, a wealthy and well-known Welshman, and a typical gentleman of the old school. Her mother Lady Florentia—how that name reminds one of the sentimental poetry of the past!—was daughter of a former Lord Ravensworth, and looks a gentle matron of the dead and gone Victorian era. Miss Mary Hughes is a bright, clever, capable young lady who has seen much of Society and of life at the English Court. She was appointed maid-of-honor to the late Sovereign in 1891, and held her post for ten years until the death of Queen Victoria in 1901. Since that time she has been chosen as lady-in-waiting to Princes Louis of Schleswig Holstein and resides with her Royal lady in Queensberry Place South Kensington. Miss Hughes is a good linguist, a fair musician and an extremely clever amateur actress, In appearauce she is rather tall with smooth brown heir, grey eyes and a clear healthy complexion. Owing the fact that she has been a maid-of-honour she has had conferred on her the courtesy title of "Hon" which she retains for life whether single or married. Everyone may not know that a maid-of-honour must be the daughter or granddaughter of a peer. She can be the daughter of a baron or viscount, but not of an earl marquis or duke as au in either of the last mentioned cases her rank would be to high for the position.

The Honorary Secretary of the All Saints Nursery Khandalla has much pleasure in stating that the proceeds of the Concert and Theatricals given on November 19th at the Cathedral Boys School in aid of the funds of the Nursery were Rs. 210-2-6, and takes this opportunity of thanking Miss Savage. who organised the entertainment, and Miss Procter and Mr. E. Faulkner and the many other ladies and gentlemen too numerous to mention who assisted Miss Savage to make the entertainment such a success.

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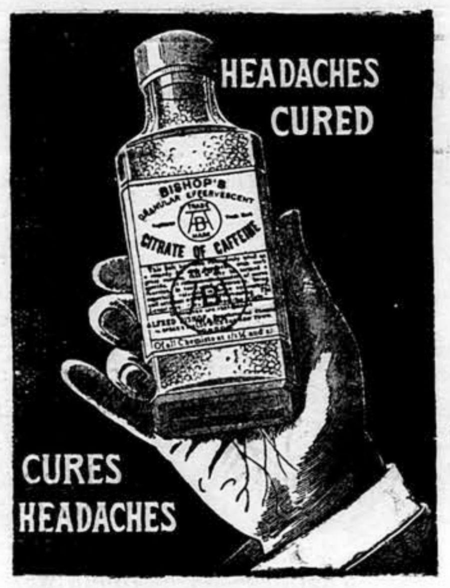

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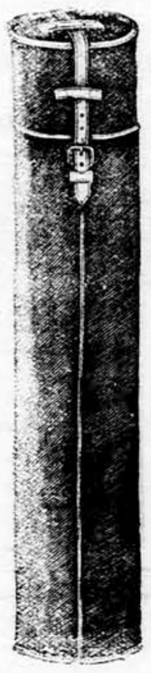

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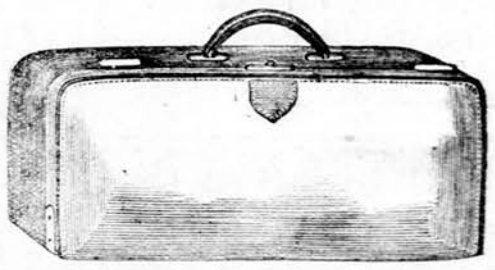

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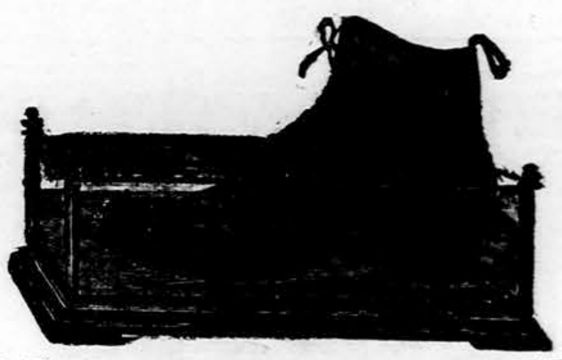

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Rs. 7-6 per pair.

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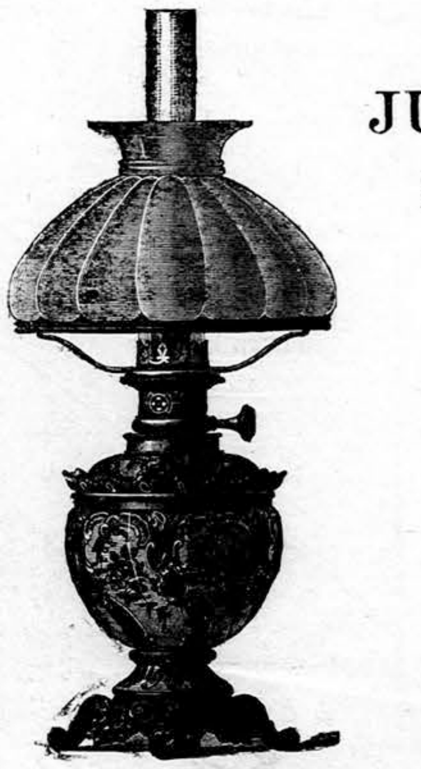

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ALL PRICES REDUCED!

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And resultant nervousness and Depression of Spirit, after-effects of Drink and Drug habits, are completely conquered, controlled and eradicated without restraint, by using

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KESHRANJAN OIL.

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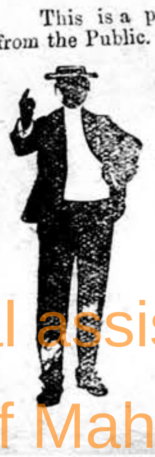

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CURE
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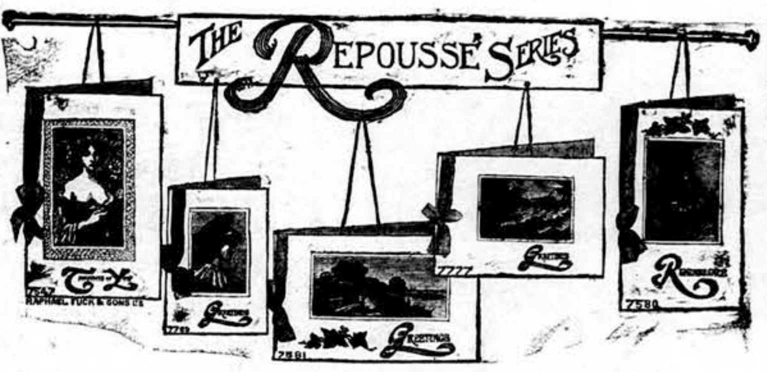

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With four very pretty Plates. The best Annual of the season.

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A box of six specially selected cards

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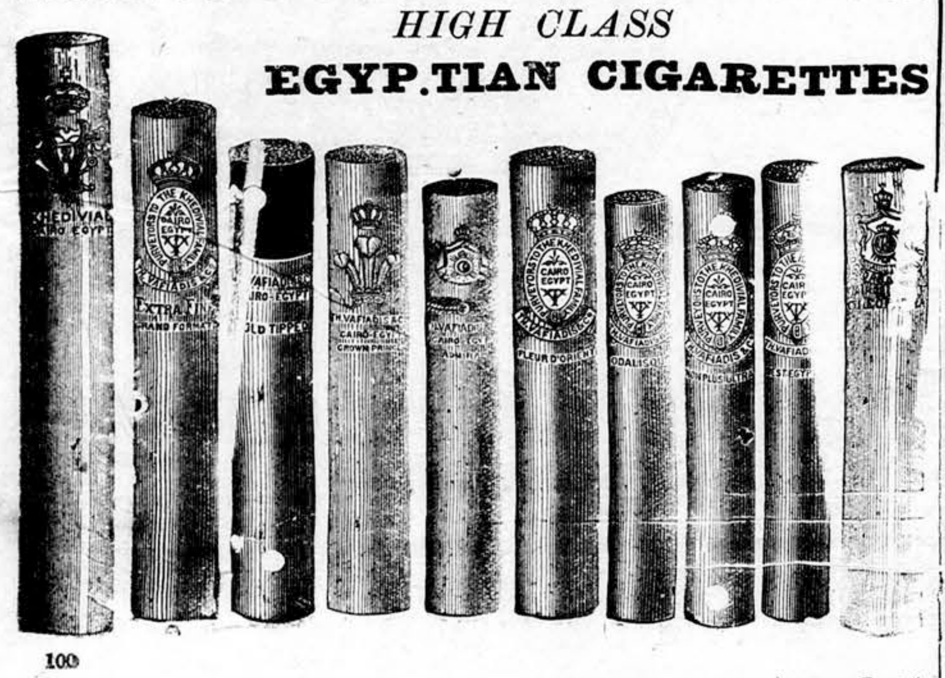

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The answer is not far to seek.

It is because Vafiadis having had a life-long experience in Tobacco knows what is suitable for this peculiar climate of India, and it also is because their only intention is to satisfy their thousands of Customers by guaranteeing a new consignment of their Cigarettes every fourteen days.

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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

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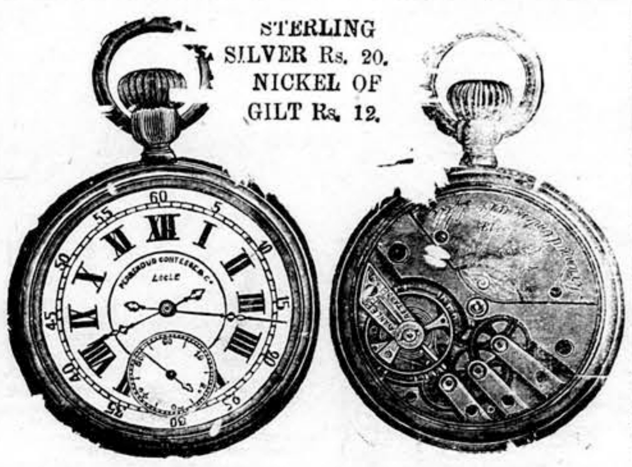


STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OR GILT Rs. 12.

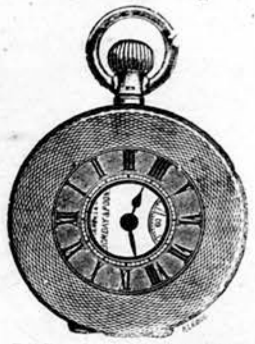
THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement this secures compactability and at same time makes action o the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.



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Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
" " Full Hunter	"	45
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18ct. Gold Crystal ...	"	150
" " Full Hunter...	"	185
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LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER:

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET
Silver Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25

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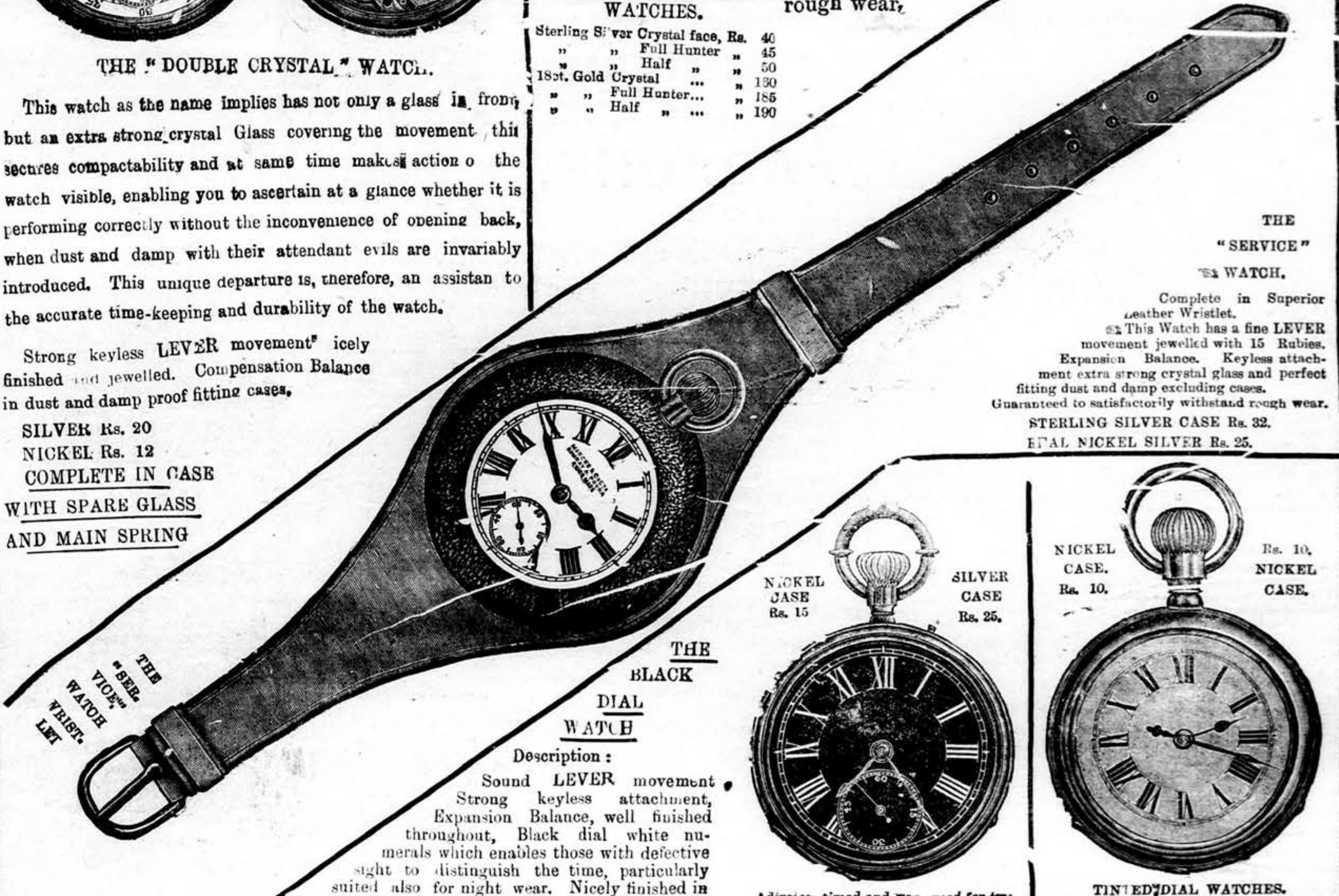

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
OPAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement. Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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Nickel, Rs. 25

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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